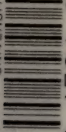
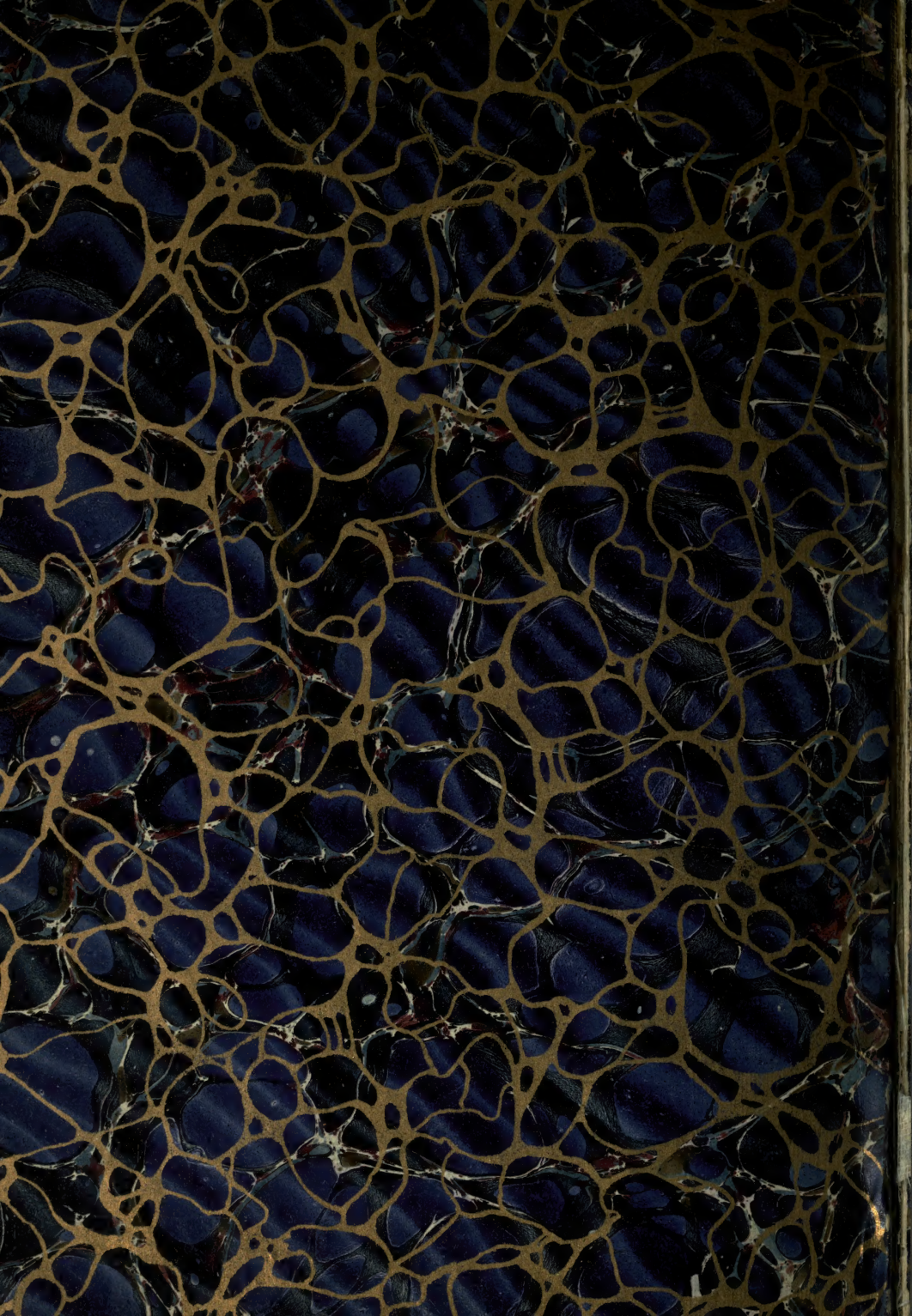
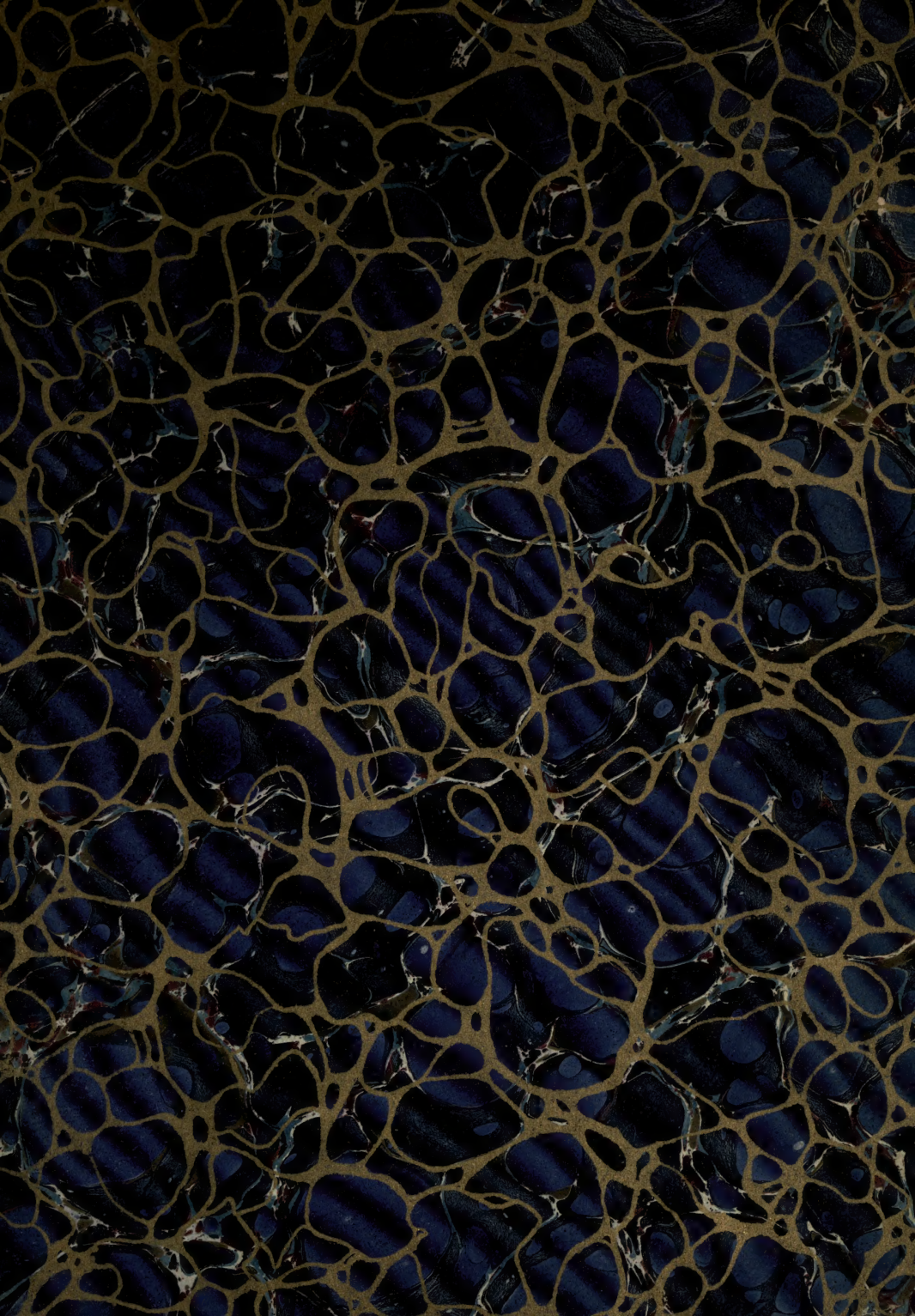


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Llybwr Taliessin.



Volume ix. of the
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No. 74

Facsimile & Text
of the
Book of Taliesin

111

Reproduced & Edited

by

J. Gwenogvryn Evans

Hon. B.A., & Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon.)

Hon. D. Litt. (Wales).

Keis a vedrich, ac a ellich guna.

Llanbedrog, N. Wales :

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DELPHI IS DESERTED, & TALIESIN is jettisoned. There is no oracle left to consult, and no lecture-room open that names the name of Taliesin. The learned who write in Encyclopedias are like the bards at the Court of Deganwy—in the presence of Taliesin they become mute mutterers of *Blerwm, blerwm*.^a This is very remarkable when we recall the fact that our earlier and better poets esteemed Taliesin as their ‘chief,’ and most assuredly they were right. What then is the explanation of the neglect, not to say boycott, of our time? The manuscript^b which contains his poetical works is beautifully written, and one of the easiest to read. Alas, it is also one of the most difficult to understand, because it is among the least faithful of transcripts. The manifest corruptions of the text provide a luxurious excuse for doing nothing to such as take their ease in the Halls of learning. But is there no way of removing the lion from the path? I believe so; and I venture to hope that something has been done in that direction by the provision of a text which reproduces all the features of the original, both in collotype Facsimile and in typography. Every worker can thus examine the materials in their earliest known form, and in his own workshop. He who has eyes to see will learn much from the Facsimile as to the ways

a See Hanes Taliesin in Lady Guest's *Mabinogion*, Vol. iii. p. 337.

b Peniarth MS. 2, now in the National Library of Wales. The Facsimile betters any description of it. See Introduction, p. xliii., f.n. 76; and Text p. 81.

and idiosyncracies of the scribe; he will see how various errors must have arisen, and make discoveries which otherwise had been impossible for him. He is in no sense dependent on the personal equation of the present editor, for he can test the printed page against the Facsimile. The foundation being thus well and truly laid, the stability of any superstructure attempted will depend on the skill and efficiency of the architect and workman engaged. And if a word of warning may be offered, it is this: Let no one take the 'labels' on trust, but make sure that they have the signification he attaches to them. In the Introduction an attempt has been made to focus attention on the necessity and value of this preliminary inquiry. There is no source more fruitful of error than to read modern ideas into old geographical names, which are ever changing their connotation, as human struggles shift the boundaries. For example Prydein and Germania,^c in the twelfth century, meant very different areas from what they do to-day, or may have on the morrow. Without a specialized study of Historical Geography, no lasting progress is possible in the knowledge and understanding of a text like that of Taliesin. Words, too, have to be examined, and understood in the sense in which the author used them—not in the sense they may have in our day. We trip most grievously over words the most familiar, because it does not occur to us to examine their meaning historically. It is not enough to verify our references; we must verify everything. We must also catechise the author at every opportunity. His allusions to historical persons and events enable us to fix

^c Germania in the 12th century comprehended Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

dates, *before which* he had not written, for compositions do not ante-date their subject, be it of battle or person, a paean or elegy. If the internal evidence, supported by linguistic and grammatical considerations, proves that our text was written in the twelfth century and after, it is sheer lunacy to claim for any part of it a sixth century origin. That Taliesin flourished in the middle of the twelfth century there can be no manner of doubt; and he was held in such high esteem that his manner, his style was imitated.^d 'But,' it has been objected, 'there might have been another Taliesin who lived in the sixth century.' Where is the evidence for this ghost, this birth of fraud, this tattle of public platforms? Might-have-been is not evidence, but the offspring of indolent belief, which shirks the effort to think. To say this is to fly in the face of that Providence which provides for the simple, but the man who has seen a truth cannot be as if he had not seen it. Sooner or later truth will out, and will be proclaimed on the housetops.

Bann gwir ban discleir—bannach ban leveir, 35.3=ii. 59.

A variety of evidence has been examined in the Introduction, and need not be recapitulated here.^e One subject, however, remains. The transformation passages, which are a feature of Taliesin, have not been discussed.^f They occur in several places;^g seemingly they bear no very definite relation to their setting. It is doubtful if the doctrine of transmigration was ever in the poet's mind, for some of the '*I have beens*' are his-

^d See *Réd Book Poetry* 166'38; M. 214'3; cp. M. 169'28.

^e The Introduction to the Book of Aneirin contains important additional matter, which develops and confirms the Historical argument.

^f See Mr. S. Hartland's *Perseus*, vol. ii., p. 56.

^g See 22'19-24, 23'9-17, 26'20-22, 48'19-23, 71'8-18.

Nor
-man
influ
-ence

dorn in the train of Eleanor, queen of Henry II., and we can better realize the atmosphere in which the Book of Taliesin was produced. It is in every particular the child and growth of the creative Norman period.

"It was upon the invention of new strophic forms and melodies that the poet mainly founded his claim to the title of *troubadour*, i.e. the finder, as opposed to the *jongleur* who recited the songs of others, or handed down the tradition of popular poetry."

"Rhyme took the place of assonance; it no longer merely tied successive verses, but as alternating or inserted rhyme . . . often falling within the verse, or uniting the close of a line with the beginning of the next . . . Various metres were gradually employed . . . (followed by) a technical classification of the lyrical divisions, which received special names, determined partly by the subject-matter and partly by the form. Thus we have the *vers* to designate the simpler song-form of the older troubadours; the *chanso* for the artistically developed love-song; the *sirventes* for the political or moral song, composed in the service of a lord; the *service-poem* included also the crusader's song & the elegy^m. . . The Book of Taliesin consists almost entirely of *sirventes*. There is some *vers*, but no trace of the *chanso*, or love-song.

The glory of Aranrod's looks exceeds summer dawn is the solitary female touch. The metres should be compared with those used by the troubadours, & *clerici vagantes*, as well as with later examples of the Kymric muse.^o

The genesis of the companion small volume (ii.), containing an amended text with translation into English, is set forth in the remarks which preface it. The Notes at the end of this volume (i.) are largely supplementary, explanatory, alternative, or corrective of volume ii. The Notes also refer to historical parallels which it will be wise to consult. Neither a poet's allu-

^o Mr. T. Gwynn Jones of the University College of Wales has written a paper on the metres of Taliesin. This paper was lent to me. I hope it will be published somewhere. See Preface, vol. ii.

sion, nor the comment thereon can convey much meaning to a mind that is blank as to the mode of thought and history of the poet's time. First aid naturally comes from the Bruts, and from the poems of Gwalchmei, Kyndel, and Ilywarch, the bard of Mochnant; also from Lewis's Topographical Dictionary. Then those portions of the twelfth century Chronicles, which record events contemporary with their historians, are indispensable to the right understanding of the age of Taliesin. The Domesday survey of the hundred of Atiscross, and of the Marchian districts bordering on the Dee and the Severn must not be neglected. The above were and are the chief guides and authorities, the main props and stay of the editorial work, which was practically done when Prof. Lloyd's History of Wales appeared. The materials culled from non-Kymric sources, and Prof. Lloyd's comments thereon were, however, of considerable service to me while revising the proof-sheets. For the second volume of the History of Wales I desire to acknowledge my obligation. Let us hope that some one, who can read Welsh and write English, will do similar work for the Kymric material still unused.

Precise dates are often difficult of ascertainment. I have tried to follow the lead of Prof. Lloyd who, however, hides his light rather frequently beneath a phrasing which baffles my comprehension.

Notes beginning with '? read' hoists the storm signal. In great difficulties the 'wise observe a golden silence'; and yet it was not the silent goose that saved Rome. A query and a suggestion challenge attention—a bad suggestion rouses the desire to castigate, which amounts occasionally to an inspiration in the attacking

party. I have never received an inspired answer to a 'wise' question; but the imprudent sort is apt to find a hot response. Better, then, a 'howler' that may herald the light, than all the respectability of empty silence. I am content to become the whipping-boy of light & truth.

The sign of equation '=' has, for the sake of brevity, been used loosely in a variety of senses such as *equivalent*, *denotes*, *refers to*, *means here*, *is used for*, *to wit*.

Finally, it gives me much pleasure to record my indebtedness to Mr. E. C. Quiggin, of Caius College, Cambridge, for looking over most of the proof-sheets of the Introduction,^p and Notes. His objections, criticisms, hints,^q and contributions were, in turn, equally helpful. I owe thanks also for the Register of Voters for the County of Flint, to Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P.—for the county of Denbigh, to Mr. E. T. John, M.P.—for Anglesey and Cheshire, to their respective County Councils. Mr. Henry Taylor of Chester very kindly lent me old maps shewing the former channels of the Dee, and gave freely of his knowledge of the district. I have also seen, in proof, a number of sheets of the forthcoming part of Owen's Pembrokeshire,^r the noble gift of my friend, Dr. Henry Owen of Poyston.

J. Gwenogvryn Evans.

Tremvan, Llanbedrog

March 20, 1915.

^p The Introduction was read, in March 1914, before the Welsh Society at Cambridge; and towards the end of the year at the University College of Wales.

^q I have not always observed the wise caution recommended, because I desire to provoke others to express their views.

^r Mr. Egerton Phillimore's multitudinous Notes and Appendices are a great and valuable feature of this work.

Introduction.

He who has accepted assertions cares not for reasoning.†

AMONG THE BARDS OF WALES TRADITION assigns the first place to Taliesin, whose name occurs, with several others, in the extract¹ following:—"Ida, the son of Eobba, held the regions on the east side of Britain, that is, on the Umbrian coast. Ida ruled twelve years, and won Durham from Bernicia. Dutigirn was, at that time, bravely struggling with the Anglian race. Talhaearn, father of the Muse, was in those days renowned in poetry, & Neirin, & Taliesin, & Bluchbard, & Kian who is called the Flower of Song.² They shone together, at the same time, in Britannic poetry." Now Ida founded the kingdom of Northumbria in the year 547, and died in 559. Thus we have a precise statement that a man of the name of Taliesin, who wrote poetry in the Britannic tongue, lived in the middle of the sixth century. Our authority is one of the additional documents¹ at the end of the work which bears

Add-
ida-
men-
tum

¹ Brit. Mus. Harleian MS. 3859, fol. 188b, ll. 6—11. For a printed Latin text, see note 3 infra, and Introduction to the Book of Aneirin, where the date and authenticity of the Additional matter, following the *Historia Brittonum* of Nennius, are discussed. Certain items in the Welsh Genealogies are demonstrably not earlier than 1100. † Tal., ii. 655.

² Talhaearn figures as a divine in our poems. Bluchbard is not otherwise known; and Kian is too shadowy for identification. The whole passage looks like a mistranslation of a paragraph in Welsh. See note on Talhaearn.

Nennius

the name of Nennius³, who was alive⁴ in 796, or upwards of two centuries after the time of Taliesin. The earliest manuscript of the *Historia Brittonum*¹ was written after 1125. Thus over five centuries intervene between the bard and the record, a period long enough to wear away the sharp edges of fact, and to rob truth of essential features. The alleged evidence is, at best, second hand, and purely dogmatic. It is not supported by any detail. There is no hint that Nennius⁵ had seen a line of any poem by the bards named, nor are we vouchsafed a word as to the themes of any one of the five.¹ We have a bald statement, which, though it is no worse than much of the material that goes to the building of History, yet requires to be closely scrutinized.

Chronology

This we shall now attempt to do by directing attention to the earliest recorded use of certain words in our text. Just as the archaeologist, when he excavates the site of some ancient city finds the various forms of its civilization arranged in chronological strata, so we find evidences of each past generation and its activities in the superimposed strata of our vocabulary. A student of English in the year 2500 will have no difficulty in finding out the precise time at which such words as steamer, railway, radium, dreadnought, wireless telegraphy, aeroplane first came into the language,

³ *Historia Brittonum cum additamentis Nennii* in the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* Series, Tome XIII., part i. Edited by Prof. Zimmer.

⁴ See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, and Prof. Lloyd's *History of Wales*, p. 224.

⁵ Nennius and Nennian are used conventionally for brevity, but I wish to distinguish throughout between the *Hist. Brittonum* and the *Additional matter*, — the former may, the latter cannot be the work of Nennius.

without consulting books of reference. If he find none of them in Shakespeare or Johnson, and only some of them in Carlyle and Ruskin, he will quickly arrive at sound conclusions. Similarly, if we trace words like Prydein, Prydyn, Brytanyeit, Brython, Brithon, Brithion, Kymry, Reged, & Godeu to their earliest occurrence we shall learn something that will interest not a few of us. Caesar uses Britannia for the island, and Britanni for the people of Britain. Gildas also uses Britanni, but in the restricted sense, in which Nennius & his successors* employ Brittones† for the older peoples. Britannia, however, survives all vicissitudes, though it suffers a great change as a geographical expression. As Saxons, and other foreign intruders, pushed the earlier population westward before them the area of Britannia⁶ contracted more and more with the retreat westward, till, in the twelfth century, it meant nothing more than the districts occupied by the native people. It is precisely at this stage that Prydein appears in our text as an expression for the country lying west of a line drawn from *Caer lleon* upon *Usk* to *Caer lleon* on the *Dee*, or *Chester*; and the inhabitants

Date
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by
use

Pryd
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* Down to about 1125. † The term Brittones is older than Nennius. By Britto, Martial and Juvenal mean a Breton; Ausonius, a Briton. See Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary.

⁶ See Index to the Book of Llan Dav. The bards of the twelfth century all agree in their use of Prydein for Wales alone. Meilyr sings of Gr. ap Kynan as: *Pascadur cynrein, Prydein briawd.* MYV: 140a. Gwalchmei sings of Owein Gwynedd as: *Gwyndeyrn Prydein.* IB. 143a. Prydein allweddawr, *oll yn eiddaw.* IB. 144a. Teithiawg Prydein. IB. 145a. Kynddel calls Owein: *bugeil Prydein.* IB. 150; *urddawl ben, priawd nen Prydein.* IB. 152. see also IB. 150b, 151b, 153b, 159b, 160b, 188a; he calls Llywelyn: *udd Prydein* IB. 189b; and Llywarch calls D. ap Owein *Gwyndeyrn Prydein.* IB. 201. Traethadur Prydein ywv, says Gwynvardd *Brycheiniog.* IB. 193b.

Bryth
-on thereof, the Brittones appear as Brython in Welsh. The Harleian⁷ manuscript of Nennius, and the earlier parts of *Annales Cambrie* know nothing of Gualia and Gualenses, which make their first appearance in foreign documents, such as the Woodstock Concordia⁷ of 1126, between bishop Urban and earl Robert of Gloucester. In the *Historia Regum Britannie*,⁸ finished about 1136, Geoffrey of Monmouth set himself against the degenerate use of Britannia and Britanni, adding that the "customary dissensions had so caused this proud people to degenerate that they could no longer keep their foes at a distance. And . . . they were no longer called Brittones, but ⁹Gualenses." It is significant that the term Kymry takes the place of Prydein for the first time in *Brut y Tywysogion* in the year 1135; and that Gualenses displaces Brittones in the *Annales Cambrie* in 1136. Moreover it is pertinent to observe in this connection that *principes Britannie* are rendered by *tywysogion Cymry* in the Privilegium of St. Teilo,¹⁰ a fact of threefold significance: *a.* it shows that Britannia and Kymry are synonymous; *b.* that the Latin text was written after 1125; and *c.* that the Welsh translation is, inferentially, not earlier than 1135.

⁷ Book of Llan Dav. pp. 27—29.

⁸ In the Basle MS., this work is dedicated to Robert of Gloucester. This could occur only when he was friendly with King Stephen, as has been pointed out by others. Compare Ward's Catalogue of Romances in the Department of MSS. in the Brit. Museum, Vol. I., pp. 203—222.

⁹ "jam vocabantur Britones sed Gualenses." Cp. Bruts, p. 255. This is an echo of the resolution of Henry I., in 1114 to abolish the "Britannic name": Bruts, 292'21. In the Domesday survey of 1086, Walensis is used for the Kymro, and terra Walensis, usually, for his country, though one meets here and there with Walia and Walis.

¹⁰ Book of Llan Dav, p. 120.

It is not till 1163 that we meet with *y Kymry*¹¹, as a translation of *Gualenses*, for the people of Wales.

The term *Brytanyeit* is confined to late twelfth century prose works based on Latin originals, such as the *Bruts*, *Maxen's Dream*, and the *Adventure of Lluδ and Llevelys*.¹² Our early poetry knows nothing of "*Brytanyeit*," for the obvious reason that no poetry was written in the "*Britannic*" period.† The *Britanni* had changed their name to *Brittones* before the Welsh muse was yoked to song; and, as might be expected, our earliest poems furnish instances of the use of *Brython* which, however, for obvious reasons had but a short career. As the Welsh rendering of *Scotti* was *Brithon*, vel *Brithion*, confusion with *Brython* was inevitable. And to this day learned professors, writing on our history and literature, do not appear to have noticed the distinction. The scribes, too, were often blind to the difference between *Brython* and *Brithon*; and the copyist of our poems was no exception.¹³

What then is the lesson to be drawn from the statistics of the occurrence, in our text, of the words we have examined? We meet with *Brython* in association with *Prydein* in eleven poems; and both in association with *Kymry* in five other poems. Then we meet with *Kymry* by itself in nine poems more.¹³ This is evi-

¹¹ *Bruts*, p. 323. The earlier parts of the *Bruts* were translated and compiled after 1194. The evidence of Welsh usage in its text is not trustworthy, except in so far as it may reflect changed terms in its originals. In the case of *Prydein* and *Prydyn* the *Bruts* reflect the confused usage of the second half of the XIII. Century. ¹² See *White Book Mabinogion*, Cols. 178—200.

† i.e., before the time of Nennius. *Brytanyeit* is a mongrel form.

¹³ These figures refer to instances in the MS. text; but see *Index and Notes*.

Bry-
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dence conclusive of a transition period. The Bards of 1150-1225 show a similar practice.¹⁴ Gwalchmei (1150-70) has four instances each of Prydein and Kymry: Kynðel¹⁵ (1160-1210) has five instances of Prydein, one of Brython, two of Brythyon, and eight of Kymry: ȷlywarch, brydyð y'Mochnant† (1175-1225), has three Prydein, two Brython, and eight Kymry. Taliesin was certainly contemporary with Gwalchmei and Kynðel, for all three sing to Owein Gwyneð, who died in 1170. Taliesin, therefore, lived in the XIIth century.

Before the evidence of the historical poems is ad-
 Reg
 -ed
 duced, it will help us to visit the chief theatre of their themes. First comes Rheged, a sort of *Wandering Jew* among Welsh Archaeologists. Bede, Nennius, Asser, the Saxon Chronicle, Annales Cambrie, the early Genealogies, Aneirin, and even the Latin original of Geoffrey's *Historia* know nothing of this Rheged. It makes its earliest appearance in the poems of Taliesin, and the Black Book of Carmarthen, 92·13. Then it occurs twice in the Dingestow Court manuscript of the Brut, as a rendering of Murefensium, of which Uranus is king. The translator of Geoffrey's Latin text was, it is clear, familiar with the Taliesin poems; because he confounds Urian-us with Urbgen i.e. Urien and, by association of ideas, adds "Reged" at a venture. Murefensium, in the first instance of its occurrence, retains its form as Mureiff in the Dingestow Court manuscript; but some

¹⁴ The dates given here are derived from the internal evidence of the poems, and cover the singing period of their authors, not their years of life.

¹⁵ The archaic orthography of this poet's name has led to its mis-pronunciation as a trisyllable, Kyn-ddel'-w, instead of Kyn'-ddelw. As in *cevn-derw*, cousin, it is better to drop the final -w. Elizabethans wrote Kyn-ddel, just as we write *cevn-der*. † Always mistakenly written: "Prydydd y moch."

copyist had the happy thought of glossing it as "the land otherwise known as Rheged." And the learned of all ages and eminence have trod the path of faith, lost in 'wandering thoughts' and notions vain, without once verifying their references.¹⁶ Now, a careful reading of our text shows plainly that Oswestry lies at the centre of Rheged, which means a Run or March, for it is obviously a metathesis of Rhedeg. Kyndel sings: Horns blare . . . on the borders of Chester country . . . gold is the boon of the wayfarers of Rhedeg.

Red
-eg

Cyrn cenyn . . . ar dervyn Caer lleon . . .
aur anreg Redeg rodolion.¹⁷

Again Howel, son of Owein Gwynedd, approaching it from the south, mounts his Roan, travelling from Maelenyð to the land of Rheged in one night.

Esgyneis, ar Velyn, o Vaelenyð
hyd yn'hir Reged rhwng nos a dyð.¹⁸

Rhedeg thus lies between the border of the earldom of Chester and a night's ride from Radnorshire. In other words it was, apparently, conterminous with the Domesday hundred of Mersete¹⁹, which included the *duos fines* of Kynlleith and Edernion. This old buffer territory corresponded with the Asaphian Deaneries of Marchia¹⁹, and Edernion²⁰, and would,

Mer-
sete

¹⁶ The passages referred to correspond with Bruts 194'14, and 200'14 = Giles's Latin text 165'32, and 171'5. For an account of Dingestow Court MS. see Bruts, p. xiii; and for the passages where Rheged is omitted see Bruts 191'31 = Giles 163'15; Bruts 230'20 = Giles 201'21.

¹⁷ Brit. Mus. Addl. MS. 14869 fol. 47b, ll. 18, 19, 23; and Myv. 153a'57.

¹⁸ Ibid fol. 233'9-10; and Myv. 198b. 11-12.

¹⁹ Mer-sete = March-sitters; border-settlers: mære = boundary. Cp. Somer-set = Gwlad yr hav. Marchia, like Rhedeg = border-land, which is, here, the fag-end of Mercia.

²⁰ The full name of this Deanery was "Edernion and Penllyn." The Penllyn half was not in "Mersete." For a list of Deaneries, with their parishes, see Y Cymmrodor, Vol. XXII., pp. 25-124. 1910.

March
-ia approximately, be enclosed by a line drawn from Aber Ceiriog, north-east of Chirk, past St. Martin's south-eastward of Kinnerley; thence westward, past ILan y Mynech, along the Tanat to ILan Rhaiadr y'Mochnant; thence northward, to the west of ILan Armon Dyffryn Ceiriog, over the Berwyns to ILan Ddervel; thence in a semi-circle embracing Bettws Gwervil Goch, Gwyðelwern, and ILan Sant Ffraid Glyn Dyvrdwy to the Dee four miles below Corwen; thence down the Dee to the confluence of the Ceiriog, where we began.

God
-eu If, then, Rheged is a synonym of Mersete and, later, of Marchia, where is Godeu which is coupled with Rheged as the mustering ground of IFlamδwyn? The meaning of Godeu furnishes the key to its situation. The radical, singular, form is *cod*: this bears the same meaning as the second element in the English word peas-*cod*²¹. The lenition of the initial C— implies that Godeu is used poetically for Gwyð-Godeu, the full form of the territorial name, as at 32·18, and 25·24. *Gwyð* means brushwood, forest growths; and the compound *gwyð-godeu* signifies *pod-bearing scrub*. What is *Shrop*-shire but the *schrob-bes* (pl.) country of which our *Gwyð-godeu* is a translation. It was at 'Godeu²² & Rheged' that Henry II. mustered his forces when he was a IFlamδwyn, a

²¹ Bean-pods=codeu ffa; but ffa-godeu=bean-stalks tied in bundles.

²² Godeu here represents the Domesday hundred of Bascherche, which extended from Ellesmere to the Severn. Godeu had also a wider application. Cp. [Meilien de] Gurycon Godheu, filia Brachan, uxor Cathbraut Calchuynid. (Vesp. A. xiv., fol. 11). Gurycon (Vricon-ion) is not a person but a place, i.e., the Wrekin, which is in Godheu [dh=modern d, not ð]. "Nearly all of Salop south of Shrewsbury (Sci robesberie), and parts of the north was a forest in Norman times . . . the whole was known as the Forest of Shropshire." (Victoria History of Shropshire, vol. i., 484.) About 680 Milburga

Bringer of Conflagration to Wales in 1157. Thus the names of Rheged and Godeu confirm their position, and their position confirms their names in a way admitting of no doubt. All the confusion about Rheged has arisen from the multiplicity of the lordships Marcher, which spread south to Gwent, and west to Pembroke. Wherever there was a March there was a Rheged,²³ and as a geographical expression it soon ceased to be used, because of its vagueness. Possibly this very vagueness was its charm to Taliesin who, almost alone, used it.²⁴ When times are out of joint, men and places are not spoken of by their normal names. Mystification becomes expedient in order to protect life and liberty. Henry II., and his sons, harassed Wales and its borders. The Welsh princes sometimes combined together, as in 1165, to repel the Saxon foe. At other times they were divided among themselves; and often a prince would ally himself with the Saxon to fight against his own kith and kin. Under such circumstances when the friendships of one day were the enmities of the next, a border bard like Taliesin could not, perhaps, sing with safety to himself and his patrons, except cryptically and pseudonymously. Hence the charge of obscurity laid against him by those unversed in the story of his time. And who is to blame—he, or the critics who seek for his heroes

established a convent at Much Wenlock, which tradition asserts to have been called Llan Meilien. Thus a Saxon lady becomes a Welsh saint, though the MS. judiciously omits her name. For the Brychan documents see *Y Cymmrodor*, vol., XIX., pp. 24—30.

²³ For instance, in 1116 Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, was lord of part of north Cardiganshire, and the land between the Rheidol and the Ystwith figures as a Rheged in the MS., though we should, apparently, read *rhedeg*.

²⁴ See B.B.C., 92.13, *Owein Reged am ryvaeth*. See also *MVV.*, 158b; 198b; and Index to POETRY from the Red Book of Hergest.

and events six centuries too soon? As we have seen, the place-names examined bear a twelfth century meaning, or first appeared after 1125. And since one, or other of these names runs through our entire text, it will be waste of time to trace and explore the many legends woven out of the assumed sixth century origin of some, or all of the Book of Taliesin.²⁵ Unregenerate man might delight in making our high priests bite the dust. It would be easy writing, and entertaining reading. "But the many fables they tell I cast to the winds; 'tis toil and labour enow to record the truth."

Turn we then to Urien of whom we read that he fought Ida's successors, and was pre-eminent among his compeers as a military leader.³ So was Owein Gwynedd among Kymric princes: hence his *nom de guerre* of Urien. That this is not an assumption witness the elegy by his contemporary, Kynðel, who describes Owein as "lord of Penmon . . . shepherd of Mon . . . the war-lord of the conflict of Argoed llwyvein . . . dragon of Coeling . . . terror of Bernicia . . ."²⁶ blessed dragon of the West." These lines might come from Taliesin's poems to Urien, so familiar do they sound. At the Battle of Argoed Llwyvein, Urien, "lord of the West," was in command. Owein was the generalissimo of all Wales, and Urien was 'lord of Prydein,' 61·23, and its 'paramount ruler,' 57·19. Kynðel tells us that he was "the prime hero as far as Chester; that his sovereignty spread from Penmon as far as the March of the Angles—as far as Aeron²⁷." Taliesin's Urien prevailed at Rhuðlan; in the Aeron country; in Gogleð; at Arðunwen, i.e.,

Urien
i.e.
Owein
Gwyn
-edd

²⁵ See Articles on Welsh Literature in Encyclopedias, etc.

²⁶ MYV., 152. - ²⁷ IB., 153b.

in that township of Mold in which Montalt is situated; and at y Rhodwyδ. Hence Urien's title of Eurdëyrn Gogleδ,²⁸ the Golden prince of the North, or the country bordering on the lower half of the Dee. We have been taught to look for Gogleδ in the land of mists, but as Owein Gwyned never was in Scotland, it looks as if our mentors had lost their way in a fog of their own creation. The warrior-poet Gwalchmei, who was ever at Owein's side, knew his geography better. "Owein bears the palm within the four corners of Wales: Homage is rendered to him from the fort on the Clud in Gogleδ; and he is a dragon in Dyved—in the far away South."

Dy·chlud glod Brydein bedrydaneu :
 Dy·wystlir iðaw o ðin al-Clud Ogleδ—
 draig yw yn·Yved, draw yn·Eheu.²⁹

Here Gogleδ and Deheu are clearly antithetical, indicative of the extreme limits of Owein's dominance. That Gogleδ was on the banks of the Dee is clear from 13.13, where *gwyr Gogleδ* are the men of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. Moreover, in the war of 1114, waged by Henry I. against Griffyδ ap Kynan, the third army was formed of the men of Alban and Gogleδ, and placed under the command of their respective princes—Alexander of Scotland,³⁷ and the son of Hugh Lupus, (Bruts 292—293). We also find that when the race of Mwrchath sent ships to Gogleδ waters they arrived at the mouth of the Dee. The Chirk Codex of the Laws³⁰ adds the further testimony that "Rhun . . . raised an army and went with the men of Gwyned to the bank of the Gweryδ in Gogleδ where they spent a considerable time in disputing who should lead

²⁸ Tal. 58'9. ²⁹ MYV. 144.

³⁰ Facsimile of the CHIRK CODEX of the Welsh Laws, p. 42.

through the Gweryδ," i.e., the sacred stream, or Dee.
Go- Now in this border expedition Rhun, son of Owein
gled- Gwyned, sickened and died, hence the dispute as to
who should lead; and the "despatch of a messenger
to Gwyned" on the subject. "When the hateful news
of the death of Rhun came to Owein, he was so
harassed and saddened that nothing could give him
pleasure" (Bruts 313). Taliesin tells the same tale:

Dolorous from loss is our leader, who has been
lately bereft of a radiant countenance:
He asks of no one what is being done:
neither to me nor to you does he speak much. 64'14.

Ald- It was at this juncture, presumably, that the men of
ford Powys crossed the Dee to ravage English Maelor,
and met with disaster.³¹ It would appear from Taliesin,
61'16, and Gwalchmei²⁹ that the men of Gwyned also
crossed the Dee to better purpose, for they triumphed
at Rhyd al Clud, i.e. Aldford in Cheshire. The
fact that Henry II., some years later, built a castle³²
here proves that it had been a vulnerable point, and
accounts for it being also called *Din* al-Clut Ogleδ.²⁹
Possibly the Venedotians did not, at that time, advance
further east, for we next hear of them before the Castle
of Mold,³³ which fell into their power in 1146. This
good news roused Owein out of his lethargy, and re-
vived his spirits. But as his resumed activities can be
traced in the translated text, it will be more serviceable
to the student to canvass the geography of such names

³¹ See Prof. J. E. Lloyd's HISTORY OF WALES, p. 491.

³² The earthworks of Aldford are the last remains of a masonry castle of early times. The site was probably new . . . cut out of the solid ground . . . but the lines are those of a palisaded mound and base court . . . It is much larger than its wooden prototype. Col. Morgan, in ARCH. CAMB. for 1910, p. 193.

³³ Bruts, 314'11-19.

as Gogleð, Prydyn, Aeron, Clud, Argoed Llwy-
 vein, Llwyvenyð, and Eiðin, which have so hypno-
 tized my precursors as to paralyze their critical faculty.
 Without rhyme or reason, it has been the fashion to
 assume that these place-names denote areas north of
 the Tweed. But, as we have already seen, Gogleð
 was on the lower Dee—was part or whole of the terri-
 tory of Hugh Lupus and, after him, of Ranulf, his son.
 “Ranulf did not molest his enemies, until Owein came
 one day into Aeron,” 61·10. When Henry II. dis-
 appeared from the Ceiriog valley in the rain, he went
 to “sojourn and shelter in Aeron,” 63·6. “Without
 having won the semblance of victory . . . he led his
 weary troops back to the Shropshire plains . . . he
 mutilated the Welsh hostages to satiate his rage . . .
 and hastened to Chester to meet the naval contingent
 from Dublin,” (Lloyd, 517). Owein Gwyned extended
 his rule from Anglesey to Tegeingl, to Aeron, to
 Chester.³⁴ According to these passages Aeron was,
 clearly, a district—extending, apparently, from Eulo to
 Chester. Aeron was also the Welsh name of the “Pul-
 ford” brook, which enters the Dee about a mile above
 the Eaton Park Iron Bridge. This identification is
 confirmed by the association of Aeron with Clud:

Priodawr clodvawr Clud ac Aeron. (Myv. 160.)

The Clud brook rises west of Malpas, and flows
 northward past the township and village of Clut-ton.³⁵

³⁴ Myv., 153.

³⁵ This brook name is old and authentic, for it appears in the Domesday
 CLUT-tone, i.e. the enclosure, or settlement on the Clut. Clutton lies on the
 road from Holt to Broxton, and Nantwich. There is, in the parish of Sand-
 bach, another brook and township of this name: Ar-clud, -clyd, -clid. See
 Ormerod's CHESHIRE Vol., iii., pp. 116—117. Clutton is also the name of a
 parish in Somerset. Another Clut gives its name to Eion Clut.

Ryt
ar
Clud
After a short course it joins the Dee a little below Aldford. Some 140 yards above the mouth of the Clud, or 35 yards below the Iron Bridge, was the Old Ford across the Dee, named Ryt al-Clut³⁶ by Taliesin; while 400 yards, or so, to the south-east may be seen, behind Aldford church the earthworks of Gwalchmei's Din al-Clut which did homage to Owein Gwyned.²⁹

Pry-
dyn
As to the situation of Prydyn, witness the passages following:— War will know no return to the land of Prydyn, 15'1. This war was fought on the banks of the Ceiriog in 1165. Then, Iago is said to have come from the land of Prydyn, 70'21. Gwalchmei refers to Owein Gwyned, the gor-wŷyr, or great-grandson of Iago, as claiming the ancestral land of Coeling, (Myv., 143.) Taliesin says that the Kymry were reconciled to the Gwydyl, who *had come* to Mon and *Prydyn*. And that the Cornovi carried away the natives with them. Remnants will the Brythons be in their day of triumph.

A chymod Cymry a gwyr Dulyn—

Gwydyl (rhy-ðoethon) Von a *Phrydyn*, etc. 13'9

We also learn that the Gwydyl, the Angles, and the men of *Prydyn* know full well the crime of Creudyn.

A ry-wŷyr gareð Creudyn—

Gwydyl, Eingl, a gwyr Prydyn. 75'19.

A poet in the Black Book of Carmarthen prophesies that there will be war in *Prydyn*: (the Kymry) will defend their coast against the men of Dublin, for seven ships will sail over the broad waters, 49'3.

Mi ðis-goganav gad ym-Hrydyn,
yn amwyn eu tervyn a gwŷr Dulyn—

saith llong y deuant dros lydan lyn. 49'3.

³⁶ Rhyd ar Clut, i.e. the Ford above (upon, or near) the Clud. "When the water in the Dee is clear some of the pitching on either side can be seen." ARCH. CAMB., 1910, p. 192. I have to thank Mr. Edw. Wells, of the Eaton Estate Office, for information about the site of this Old ford, or Aldford.

The foregoing passages point to the modern counties of Flint and Denbigh as forming Prydyn in the twelfth century. The tradition about Caw being "lord of Cwm Cowlyd in Prydyn" extends the boundary across the Conwy river to a place little north of Capel Curig. The exigencies of *cynghaneð* make *ILwelyn ap Iorwerth* the ruler of Prydyn—*llyw Prydyn a'i phar*, P. 165.8, but this was in the thirteenth century. It was the translators of the Bruts, towards 1200, who started the Scottish figments.³⁷ The bards knew better.

I witnessed a battle above the Caer, & Wood of *ILwyyvein*.

Gweleis aer uch Caer,³⁸ uch Coed *ILwyyvein*. MYV. 150a.

It was pointed out in 1906 that Coed *ILwyyvein* meant the defile of Eulo, or that of Coleshill, either or both.³⁹ Since that time Edward Lhwyd's *Parochialia* have appeared, wherein *ILwyyvein* is stated to be the name of the Coleshill brook, so that Coed *ILwyyvein*, in the parlance of to-day would be the wood of Nant y Flint.⁴⁰ Again *Kyndel* informs us that *Owein Gwyned* was "war-lord in the battle of Argoed *ILwyyvein*:"

Aer-gun . . . yn aer-gad yn Argoed *ILwyyvein*. MYV. 152.

This points to the Eulo district as Argoed *ILwyyvein*, for *Owein* sent from his base at Basingwerk a party to intercept the English advance in the defile of Eulo.⁴¹ And to this day, a little to the eastward, Argoed survives as the name of a township in the parish of Mold. Argoed *ILwyyvein* is thus demonstrably the

Coed
ILwyy-
vein

Ar-
goed
ILwyy-
vein

³⁷ In *Scottish Annals* the country north of the Tweed is called Alban.

³⁸ This is Dinas Basing, not "Chester" as stated in *PEM*: Vol. iii., p. 567.

³⁹ See *Introductory Remarks* to the *B.B.C.*, p. xxvi.

⁴⁰ *Parochialia* Part i., p. 85—a Supplement to the *ARCH. CAMB.*, April 1909.

⁴¹ *Bruts*, p. 319. Eulo appears as *EDE-LAVE* in *Domesday*. On the form Eulo and its variants see *Owen's PEMBROKESHIRE*, Vol. iii., p. 561, note 5.

ILwy
-ven
-ydd

country bordering on the Wepre brook. This brook was also the eastern boundary of Englefield, which "was all waste" according to the Domesday Survey, even when it passed from Earl Edwin to Hugh, earl of Chester. It has been pointed out that a Forest, fifteen miles long by four miles and a half wide, stretched along the Flintshire littoral.⁴² This Forest extended from Eulo, towards Diserth, to a point beyond Newmarket. I identify this Forest, the scene of much sorrow to Henry II., as the ILwyvenyδ of Kymric poetry. To the south-west of Coleshill, between Halkin and Caerwys, we still find survivals of the old name in ILwyvanod and Gelli Lyv-dy, once the home of *the* John Jones. Nearer to the west coast, on the hill three miles behind Prestatyn, is the village of Newmarket, the Welsh name of which appears as Riue Lenoit in Domesday, and Ryw Lyvnwyd in Pope Nicholas' Taxatio.⁴³ By normalizing these typically English vagaries in orthography, we get Rhiw Lwyvenyδ, i.e. the Hill of Lwyvenyδ. About half a mile above Newmarket is the height known as Coppar Lieni, which looks like the battered remains of barbaric English spelling. The dropping of the unaccented *w* and a *δ* in ILwyvenyδ would be normal, and the loss of *v* between vowels is not uncommon. We thus get Lyveny, Lyeny or Lieni. So that this high cop of the great Forest was indeed Coppa ILwyvenyδ, the Crown, or Summit of Lwývenyδ. It may be worth remembering that a man named Levenot occurs

⁴² See "Wales and the Coming of the Normans" by Prof. Lloyd in *Cymmrodor Transactions for 1899—1900*, p. 139.

⁴³ See *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, Vol. i., p. 408, 1908: also Owen's *PEM.*, Vol. iii., p. 570. Both writers, I am convinced, have gone astray here.

at least four times in the Domesday survey as the holder of Broughton, Golftyn, Leadbrook, etc. Again the Welsh for the *witch-elm* is **ILwyv-en**, of which the plural is **ILwyv**, as in Gelli L(w)yv-dy, which is now corrupted into Love-dy and Loveday. Elms certainly do grow in the district, but it is notorious that *oak* was *the* Forest tree, the extent being often expressed in Domesday by specifying the number of pigs a Forest would support by its acorns.

Eiðin is in the border country. In Prydein, in Eiðin (Owein Gwyned) is acknowledged chief: also at Gavran⁴⁴ on the Brecon border, 30·20. From 1146 to 1159 Owein was dominant from Mold to Buddugrè and y Rhodwyð, a country which includes Tre Eiðin,⁴⁵ now Treiðin, as locally pronounced. History also confirms Taliesin about Owein being for a season lord of the Brecon border;⁴⁶ but there is not so much as an old wife's tale to vouch for his sway on the Forth. The Black Book of Carmarthen extends the district beyond the Severn, when it refers to Eiðin of the border, E. gyminauc 94·15; also to *mynyð* Eiðin 95·7, which is synonymous with *Bre* Eiðin, now Breiðin Hill—that conspicuous landmark, the sight of which gladdens the heart of the Kymro travelling west, after wayfaring over the flats of England. There is also a **ILech** Eiðin in Merioneth;⁴⁷ but where is there anything to connect Eiðin with Edinburgh? The Scottish capital is unknown to the annals, and poetry of the

⁴⁴ Gavran is a mistake for Graban, still preserved in Llan Deilo Graban on the Wye, a few miles south of Builth. [before 1147.]

⁴⁵ The Eiddin district, from Mold to Buddugre, was outside Prydein

⁴⁶ Compare Taliesin 45·26; Bruts, and Henry of Huntingdon.

⁴⁷ History of Diocese of St. Asaph, Vol. iii., 105, 123, (1912).

Kymry. And yet twenty-two generations have followed the apostles of the Nennian *Additamenta*, and of Geoffrey's *Historia*, to the confusion of Brythonic territorial nomenclature. As we have seen, our twelfth century writers—all men "on the spot"—place the districts enumerated south of the Mersey. Aye, with two possible exceptions,⁴⁸ south of Chester.

Cun-
edda

Again, "Cunedā," 69-70, has come to us out of an impenetrable Scottish mist. He is said to have been the first to bestow land upon a church. He became thus the eponymus of such as did likewise. Tradition assigns to his alleged descendant, Maelgwn, the credit of being the first benefactor of Bangor Cathedral, which, after it was burnt down in 1102, still found friends in the house of Gwyned. Witness the honour of burial near the altar given to the remains of Griffyð ap Kynan, and to those of Owein Gwyned. The latter, we are told, met with a spiteful turn in his life, 1219. In other words he ended his career in conflict with Canterbury and Rome. After the death of Bishop Meurig the old dispute as to the control of the English over the Bangor see was reopened. In defiance of authority Owein procured the election of Arthur, his own nominee. The breach was widened still further by Owein's refusal to put away his wife, Cristin, as being of kin within the prohibited degree.⁴⁹ Owein was finally excommunicated. However, the

⁴⁸ Men of Gogledd, 13'13, were the men of the earldom of Hugh Lupus. See xvii, supra. (b.) *hyt Balaon*, 70'22, refers to the same event as *Penryn Blataon yn y Gogledd*, B.292'25. This is the headland of Wirral between the Balas of the Dee and the Mersey. *Blataon* is clearly a scr. err. for *Balaon*. The ancient mouth of the Dee was a series of lakes, or pools.

⁴⁹ Lloyd's *History of Wales*, p. 522.

Bangor fraternity reciprocated his friendship 121·12 ; shrived him ; took him into their sanctuary '20 ; and united to pray for his soul '11. These Christian offices were rendered to Owein in defiance of Church authority, hence the "trembling of Cunedda's crosier-bearer," '5. That "Cunedda" is Owein Gwynedd, and the crosier-bearer bishop Arthur, the context and the reference to the rebellion over-seas afford ample proof. But "Cunedda" is an impossible derivative of Cuno-dag,⁵⁰ which would give Cynða in twelfth century Welsh. The very form "Cunedda" shews that the compiler of the Harleian pedigrees was combining material of various dates and origin.³ The list of Cunedda's sons is still later, and belongs to the xiiiith century.

Let us, next, turn to the contemporaries of the bard.

I sang before the renowned lord of Severn—

before Brochvael of Powys, who loved my muse. 33·7.

Ep-
on-
yms

On page 45 we have a poem to his son, Cynan Garwyn. If we credit the Chronicles Brochvael died in 662 ; while his son, Cynan Garwyn, was living in 870 i.e. 208 years later.† Add to this the account of Taliesin being "renowned" around 550.¹ History of this sort reduces one to a melancholy, thoughtful silence—with regard to Taliesin, but in respect of his commentators. What then is the explanation of Brochvael and Kynan Garwyn ? They are respectively the eponyms of Owein Keveilog, prince of Powys, and of Kynan ap Owein Gwynedd, lord of Merionnydd, which was once ruled by Kynan Garwyn. Maelgwn, likewise, is the eponym of Owein Gwynedd, whose

⁵⁰ I do not question Cuno-dag being an ancient form, picked up somewhere. But its transformation into "Cunedda" proves that the compiler of the Pedigrees was a late, i.e. xiiiith century fabricator.

†Lloyd, 250.

son Rhun is said, in the Chirk Codex, to be the son of Maelgwn . . . the first Gwledig of Gwynedd.³⁰ Then "there was a battle at Crûg Dyved, when Aercol was peregrinating." On the Towy, above Carmarthen, the castle of Dryslwyn was built on an isolated rocky eminence. The neighbourhood of this Crûg is associated with Aercol, or Agricola.⁵¹ It is also in Dyved of which Cadell, son of Griffyð ap Tewdwr, was lord before he went on a pilgrimage to Rome in 1153. The events of the poem synchronize with the time of Cadell. Thus, we see that Rhun, Aercol, Kynan Garwyn, Brochvael and Taliesin were, after all, contemporaries who lived after 1125.

Epi
-the
-tic Besides the eponymous we have also an epithetic class. "Heroes undergo the deathly shame—Haearneið, Hy·veið, and Gwallawg. Owein of Maelconian habit doth lay the intruders low," 30·16. Now, in the war of 1157, Eustace fitz John, Constable of Chester, and Robert de Courcy fell in battle; while Henry fitz Henry, "the King's descendant" (29·25) by Nest, was drowned on the Anglesea coast, so that Owein Gwynedd, who was then in Flintshire, "never saw him," 30·22. Haearneið means a man *of iron, the indomitable*; Hy·veið means the *intrepid, courageaux*—suggested, perhaps, by Courcy; and Gwallawg means *missing, or lost* (at sea). Any man who had one of these attributes might become known by the epithet characteristic of him. As a matter of fact we have two Hyveiðs, two Gwallawgs, and three Mabons, as shown in the Index. A Mabon is the scion of a princely, or royal line, such as Griffith ap

⁵¹ Pembrokeshire Pt. iii., 407-408.

Rhys (39'2-15) on his return from Ireland in 1113; and Henry II., at the age of twenty-four, 30'12. Mabon⁵² is also used of Jesus Christ, as at 74'9.

If we cast a backward glance we see that the evidence produced has established, not merely a complete negative to the theory of a sixth century origin, and of a Scottish topography, but has proved the theatre of action to be in Wales and the Marches, with Owein Gwyned for its central figure, and the date of composition subsequent to 1125. An analysis of the remaining poems will in no way disturb these conclusions, except to make the authorship later and later. What we may call the Historical poems are of two kinds—the contemporary and the prophetic. The Daroganeu are prophecies *after* the event:

Sum-
ma-
ry

Pro-
phe-
cies

Since they have gone whence they came, the minstrel shall sing . . . and *prophecy* concerning them. 19'19.

These Daroganeu contain references to events ranging from the time of "Hors and Hengist," to Geoffrey's Merlin, and Vergil, the alchemist. The Bruts and the Annals are pillaged in the account given of the war of 1098, of the flight and return of Griffyð ap Kynan and of Kadwgan, of the rape of Nest, of the checkered career of Owein ap Kadwgan, of the return and adventures of Griffyð ap Rhys, of the quarrel and reconciliation of the brothers Owein and Kadwaladr, etc., and end with the hanging of William de Breos⁵³ in 1230, thus covering 132 years.

⁵² It looks as if Mabin-ogion was a corrupt form of Mabon-ogion. If the word were based on Maban we should have Mebin-ogion. The meaning of Mabon-ogion is more in keeping with the character of the Pedair Kainc. Cp. other forms ending in -on, such as Modr-on, Rhian-on, Teyrn-on.

⁵³ See 80'17; and Lloyd's History of Wales, 670.

His
-to
-ry

The contemporary poems again deal with events from the death of Rhun, in 1147, to that of John in 1216. We have in this class valuable touches and details concerning the wars in Wales and the Marches, concerning the buffeting of the Saxon invader in Snowdonia, at Eulo, in *LLwyvenyδ*, on the Berwyn and the banks of the Keiriog, as well as concerning the strife between John and *LLewelyn*. We have an echo of the Crusades, and complaints about taxing the monasteries to release King Richard from the Hual Eurin, 51'6. We have also, here and there, details not found in the Bruts. For instance:

John disarmed the Promontory at the Gate of Godoδin ;
And, at the great Ubbanford, the shank-plaided King :
I leave the *Scot* to his fears. 42'4.

This refers to John's northern expedition⁵⁴ in 1209 when he took Berwick Castle, built on a promontory, and met the King of Scotland at Norham, which is "situated on a pass, or ford, on the river Tweed, called Ubbanford" (Lewis). The Misae Roll of the 11th year of John proves that *LLewelyn* and other Welshmen were with the King at Norham.

It must be apparent, from the Historico-prophetic evidence, that no one man could sing for 132 years. Either we have a late twelfth-century poet, who lived to 1230; or a plurality of authorship, plus thirteenth-century interpolations. Just as we can, in a general way, discriminate between one friend and another by

⁵⁴ O oes Gwrtheyrn also mentions this expedition, and Prof. J. E. Lloyd expresses his belief that the statement is "found nowhere else." Alas, he is not infallible, yet he takes me to task for characterizing O oes Gwrtheyrn as a "worthless compilation"—an opinion I still hold. Even a bungler may occasionally go straight, and a Professor, we see, nods. See *Cymmrodor Transactions* for 1899—1900, p. 135, n. 3.

voice, or footstep, or sentiment, so familiarity with the book of Taliesin enables the student to recognize marked differences in style, and thought, and accent; in the lilt, and structure of the poems. The movement and management of the metres show clearly that more than one mind has been at work. The singer I name Taliesin lived between 1105 and 1175, or thereabouts. The Daroganeu, the Theological poems,⁵⁵ and those referring to Richard and John, as well as their Kymric contemporaries, are, in my opinion, by some other poet, or poets. That every one of the earlier poems is homogeneous, with every word and line bearing the hall-mark of Taliesin, I do not suggest. Though I feel that I know the dainty tread of the Chief of Bards, I am not one of those who can "smell a ghost," and seize it, in every thicket. The sound of the footfall may be muffled occasionally, and the most inspired of bards may nod sometimes. With this Confession of Faith I quit the question of authorship to summon the poet to tell his own story. P

Author-
ship

⁵⁵ The Theological poems are later, i.e. than 1230; some, a good deal later.

Tri chant a mil blwyddynedd	'T is 1300 years
er pan yttiwi ym 'uchedd :	since Christ was born :
A their mil cyn crog	And Enoch flourished 3000
llewychis Enog. 12'22.	(years) before the Crucifixion.

According to Genesis V., we have from the birth of

Adam to the birth of Seth	130 years	Cainan to Mahalaleel	70 years
Seth " " Enos	105 "	Mahalaleel to Jared	65 "
Enos " " Cainan	90 "	Jared to Enoch	162 "

To the above add 365, the years Enoch lived, and we get A.M. 987 as the date of his death. Deduct this from A.M. 4004, and we have 3017 years from the death of Enoch to the beginning of the Christian era; or 3047 "before the Crucifixion." The Chronology, we see, is not exact, but deals in "round numbers." The seven-syllabled couplet is an irregularity in this poem and, probably, an interpolation. Though a scribe may write for a generation without change of style, I am reluctant to believe that our MS. can be as late as 1282.

B.T.

xxix

Auto
-bio
-gra
-phic

Taliesin was, like most bards, autobiographic. As the Hanes⁵⁶ is palpably a late compilation, we will sift the text for more authentic evidence, and piece, as best we can, the fragments together into a connected whole. The first item connects him with a border settlement.

I played at Ilychwr—I slept⁵⁷ at Pulford. 26·8.

Pulford is situated five miles south of Chester, on the road to Wrexham. To the north of Pulford is the township of Lache. The English Dialect Dictionary defines Lache as "a pond, a pool; a swamp," etc. This too is the meaning of the Welsh Ilychwr. Now every child's "sleeping place" is his home; and his "play-ground" is usually near, as Lache, or Ilychwr is to Pulford. We thus see that Taliesin slept and played under the shadow and power of the capital of Gogleð, i.e., Chester. His second item shews him a bard.

Ceint, er yn vychan,	I sang, though I was little, in the
yng'hâd Godeu-vrig, ⁵⁸	fight at the north end of Godeu,
rhag Prydein Wledig. 23·20	against Prydein's ruler. ii, 29·25

In 1121 Meredyð ap Bleðyn sent young bowmen over

⁵⁶ HANES TALIESIN was published by lady Charlotte Guest in 1849, and is now accessible in Everyman's reprint of the Mabinogion.

⁵⁷ This expression, taken with other statements below, suggests that he had no parental, possibly not even a settled, home.

⁵⁸ Cp. Brig tarian, the top or upper end of a shield. ST. GREAL, § 191. The Battle of Godeu and the drift of tradition point to the country lying between Aldford, Nantwich, Whitchurch, Ellesmere, and the Dee having been overrun by the Brython. Though the Domesday survey of Cheshire mentions no Welsh freeholders, the Taliesin implications find support in a paper on Welsh Settlements east of Offa's Dyke, (Cymmrodor, Vol. x., pp. 34-36). Mr. A. N. Palmer shews that the Saxon lords of the manors of Broxton hundred were "titular only," their holdings being "waste" in 1086. After 1100 in almost every other township in western, southern, and midmost parts of Broxton hundred, "Welsh freeholders" appear "for upwards of three centuries." This return of the Welsh across the Dee to lost territory may be compared to the return of the Gwyddyl into Dyved. Taliesin must have been a witness to the earlier stages in the eastward movement in the xiiith century.

the borders of Powys to intercept Henry I. in a wild woody height.⁵⁹ "At that very time the [English] army was marching cautiously upon its own ground."⁶⁰ This would be the northern, or top end of Bascherche Hundred, with which Godeu has been identified.²² Note that the bard is youthful; that Pulford is not far off; and that he is *against* the Powysland ruler, i.e. Meredyd ap Bledyn ap Kynvyn.⁶¹ Again, when Taliesin was
a slender twig, inexperienced in craft, 7'15,

he went to a congress of the bards, where he was tested :

I was sifted in every faculty by the Brython bards, 7'13.

The use here of the adjective Brython suggests that he himself was not a Brython. If he was a native of Aeron, this would be true geographically, and might be ethnologically. His parentage, like that of Myrðin, is wrapt in mystery; it might be unknown even to himself. Hence the play of fancy as to his magical origin.

Par-
ent-
age

'T was not of father and mother that I was born.

I was created, after a new fashion, from nine constituents :

From the essence of fruits ; from primrose flowers ;

From the pollen of shrubs—the pollen of Oak
and Nettle, of Meadowsweet and Broom.

From the Water of the ninth wave ; from the

Fire of the lightning—from these was I made. . . .

Gwydion, the master of phantoms, enchanted me

from the Laburnum's golden fingers ; from the
breakers' prismatic hues ; from five kinds of

Loveliness—the five resources of wizards. 25'21.

A passage like that suggests that Taliesin sought to

⁵⁹ Bruts 305-306. | ⁶⁰ William of Malmesbury, p. 436, (Bohn's Lib.)

⁶¹ See Bruts, 305; Lloyd, 464-65. The student should note that Taliesin is against this Gwledig of Powys, who figures below (p. xxxii) as "Kynvyn." He never refers to Meredydd's death even, nor to any other descendant of the house of Kynvyn, for the allusion to Owein Kyveilog is inconclusive. There must be some deep and significant cause for this reticence, such as making of him a slave, and a herd of some kind. See n. 23'21, and observe that Meredydd and Madog of Powys were enemies of the house of Gwynedd.

escape, in imagination, from a cruel experience. His father might have been a bird of passage—say a Norman† baron: his mother might have perished, or abandoned him before memory began; thus leaving him utterly forlorn in the world, without kin or the knowledge of kin. This would explain his resentful indignation at the priestly praise of poverty, 27·15.

Familiar to my lot has exiguity been. Monks praise it,
but mark my word, it is no use praising poverty to me.
Why! not one hour have I known without it persecuting me.

He was worse than poor. The fate of St. Patrick overtook him; he was captured, and set to herd ?swine:

I was the slave of Kynbyn; I was a herd besides. 26·21.

A
slave Kynvyn was the father of Bledyn, the founder of the historical house of Powys. “Kynvyn” here must be the eponymus of Meredyδ ap Bledyn, who died in 1132. If Taliesin was not familiar with the Brython speech,⁶² he would have learnt it in servitude, as the youthful Patrick learnt Irish. Like him, too, he ran away, 27·6.

I wandered in the earth before I touched literature.

He could do no otherwise. If he were a foundling he would have no home⁵⁷ to which he might return. Moreover, his inborn love of nature disposed him to wander. During his life as a (swine)herd his intimate companions had been field and forest; so that when he cut himself adrift, he clung to the Forest as his only friend. Out of Powys he steps into Llwyvenyδ, & sings:

Mine its wild places; mine its cultivated parts:
Mine its metals⁶³ and their produce rich. 65·13.

In Llwyvenyδ he was not only beyond the power of

† William of Malmesbury and Giraldus Cambrensis, for ex., were half Norman.

⁶² Pulford was in the earldom of Chester, but separated from Powys only by the small brook Aeron. Natives here might be bilingual? See p. xxxi., supra.

⁶³ Compare the Mines extending from Llan Asa to Flint.

Powys, but once more under his native lord, Ranulf, the earl of Chester, for whom he has a good word to say.

*Ranulf did not molest his enemies
until Urien arrived one day in Aeron. 61·8.*

Taliesin felt, as all feel, towards an invading stranger and, it is clear, opposed the power of Gwyned in song, or action (cp. n. 66.) But he soon changed his attitude, & wrote a poem to propitiate the new lord of *ILwyvenyð*.

The Chief I do not dislike, nor am I lacking in respect for him :
To Urien I will go—to him will I sing . . . his people
I will praise ; to them will I go ; with them will I stay . . .
I will *not* set out to Gogleð, and its territorial lords. 65·6.

One is not surprised at his resolution. Barring the Lache for play, Gogleð had been a hard stepmother to him. He therefore seeks an 'understanding' with the new lord of Tegeingl, Owein Gwyned, 65·12:

Bard
to
O.G.

I cannot live without friendship—Urien do not repel me. 64
Though the men of Englefield desire thy death,
I could wish to weave for thee the web of extreme age.
There was none I loved better, though I knew it not.
It is but now I find how great is my love (for thee). 65·18.

He was received into favour, and never had prince a more loyal bard than Taliesin proved to the Lord of the West. From 1146 to 1176 we have reflected in our text every phase of the fortune of the house of Gwyned. Such, in outline, is the life of the bard, which his own words sketch out for us.⁶⁵ There is nothing improbable about his autobiographic touches—nothing in conflict with the authentic history of the period.

Having, thus, fixed his time and country, we will now return to the Congress of the Bards, whither

It is well to go for the sake of deliberating with artists about art ; and to sing a string of verses, as the custom is, to the governor of the district who provides the feast. 8·4.

⁶⁴ This meant renouncing his old lord to become a naturalized Brython.

⁶⁵ See Index s.v. autobiography for other passages in the first person.

But Taliesin meets there two classes, who disgust him—the paunchy fellows who drink too freely; and the dad-ceineid, who recite other men's compositions.⁶⁶

When singers sing a song from memory, they perform no great wonder beyond what I can do (extemporaneously, though without training or experience) . . . I do not like this contesting . . . Poetizing is futile in competition⁶⁷ . . .

Give me the woods—a retreat in some cosy corner, and a bard who creates, not one who cadges for gifts . . . (However), I won the chair, and am the bard of the Hall. The bards are highly incensed—loud their anathemas. 7-8.

As it was in the days of Taliesin so it is still: if a man excel in any direction, were it only in industry and single-minded devotion to duty, there is no calumny too foul for envy to whisper by those who wander upon every high hill, and play under every green tree. Taliesin revenged himself by studying the books of the bards, their round, and all that pertains to them.

They bring forth what is in them:
what is in them, that is what they are.

What they are on tour, that is their true character. 20-22.

⁶⁶ The Roman jocular became in Southern Gaul the joglar (jongleur), i.e. a wandering musician, and eventually a 'troubador,' which meant, originally a composer of new melodies. Later the 'troubador' introduced skilful variations on a given theme, and eventually composed his own poems. A famous troubadour usually circulated his poems by the mouth of a joglar, who recited them at different courts, for troubadour poetry was (about 1100) essentially aristocratic. The troubadours were drawn from all classes—kings, princes, feudal lords, monks, clerics, etc., not excluding women. A joglar of originality might rise to the position of a troubadour, and a troubadour who fell upon evil days might sink to the position of a joglar. Poets sometimes combined the two functions as, possibly, Taliesin did. See *The Troubadours* by H. J. Chaytor, Camb., 1912; also *La Littérature Française au Moyen Age* by G. Paris; *Early English Literature* by B. Ten Brink; and *English Literature* . . . by W. H. Schofield.

⁶⁷ Cp. the singing competition in Wagner's *Mastersingers of Nuremberg*. "O these Masters! with their sticking-plaster rules and restrictions," exclaims Sir Walter von Stolzing, the novice, whose improvised song Hans Sachs defends as being really poetical, if irregular in form—"He who is born a Master stands a poor chance among other Masters."

The true index of a man is the way he does, or the way he shirks, his work. Because Taliesin added finish and witchery to his poetry, his muse was loved: even

Beyond the border of Prydein⁶⁸ and its sweet homes
I have sung before Rulers over the mead cups. 55.5.

Always and everywhere, he maintained the lead. When he wrote the elegy of Rhun, in 1146, "the master-singer's seat (was his) right," 64.3. In 1172, when Owein Gwynedd's lands were partitioned, Maelgwn received Môn, and David the territory north of the Conwy river. In 1173 David seized Môn, and drove Maelgwn to Ireland. At David's New Year's Feast, in 1174, Taliesin championed the exile.

El-
ffin

I came to Deganwy to take the part of Maelgwn—
very great his sufferings. In the presence of
the magnates I procured his liberty. When he is re-
called to Môn blessed the inhabitants will be. 33.19

In the course of 1174 Maelgwn returned to Môn, was seized, & again cast into prison by his brother David. From that day the Annals are silent about Maelgwn. Not so Taliesin. He lifts the veil for one last glimpse.

I sing of true lineage: I shall continue to the end
in my pristine service to Elffin.⁶⁹ He has been removed
from among the number of the gilded nobility.
Hated by those who delight in perjuries and treachery,
he is now seeking solace from the mass.
He cares no longer for praise: he knows no one. 19.22.

We have seen how Taliesin spent part of early life as a herd. That he relieved the tedium of his task, by close observation of all visible phenomena in earth and

⁶⁸ This might refer to Montalt, before its fall in 1146. Tal. prays for the men of Arddunwen and himself thus:—May the blessing of God, and the united voice of the saints make us countrymen (browyr) of Owein's worthies. 44.6.

⁶⁹ This Elffin is Maelgwn (d. ? 1174-75) ap O. Gwynedd. For an account of the strife among the sons of O.G., after his death, see Bruts and Lloyd.

sky, is abundantly clear from his poems. Not even Dafyð ap Gwilim can take precedence of him in this respect. And if simplicity of invention, felicity of thought and illustration, love of nature, and the mystic spirit of reverence constitute a great poet, then Taliesin was worthy of the first place assigned to him by bardic tradition. I judge as Lord Tennyson did:

The highest is the standard of the man.

Text
cor-
rupt

Where lines have escaped mutilation, they run smoothly, and carry a meaning as clear as a mountain stream. But alas! what text has suffered like the Taliesin text at the hand of scribes. Hundreds of lines have been marred in transcription.⁷⁰ Syllables, words, clauses, sentences, lines, have been dropped; or prefixes, endings, and 'catchwords' have been repeated, or substituted for the original phrasing. Add to these misreadings, such as arise from inattention, indistinct writing, bad light, ignorance of the bard's topography and personages, plus deliberate changes traceable to the influence of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Works, and we have a tangle as difficult to unravel as any literary Mark Tapley could desire. Nevertheless, Taliesin's personality and genius emerge despite all misfortunes to his text. He began to sing young, 23·20, and shone early, 8·17: to be chosen for special mention in the Nennian additamenta¹ he must have attained a foremost place about 1130, possibly by his Song to the Wind, 36·37, which has about it a primal freshness, and the charm of enchantment.²² To read it is to

⁷⁰ Let me ask students to compare 44·8-16 with the Black Book of Carmarthen, 46·1-8, that they may see with their own eyes how mistakes arise. See, also, Table of Common Scribal Errors.

experience a mental glow of elation. Take again the prismatic hues of the passage about the bard's own magical parentage, (p. xxxi. supra). It is so limpid and, in conception, so beautiful that it captures us as a fairy tale captures a child. And what a delightful stream is that of Gwion, which 'produces fine weather, white clover, honey, and brimming mead-horns,' 32:23. That, I take it, is the touch of the *true* Taliesin, who hath power to tame the spirit of war itself.

Char-
act-
eris-
tics

When the shrubs were enchanted for the work of destruction,
the fighting was interrupted by the harmony of the harps—
the harps deplored conflict and banished doleful days. 24:8.

But how he stirs the blood when he sounds the bugle to
the charge in defence of country, 60:8. (See Bruts 324).

On Saturday morning there was a big battle,
from the rising to the setting of the sun.
IFlamδwyn made haste with four companies—
Shropshire and Rheged marshal together.

He marches from Argoed to Arvynyδ,⁷¹
without a halt the livelong day.

IFlamδwyn, of mighty swagger, demanded aloud :—
If they had come as hostages & are submissive?

Owein, of cleaving stroke, answered that
they had not—they neither do nor will submit :

And his son, Hoel, vowed he would be shrived
a hero, or ever he would give a single hostage.

Then Urien, Lord of the West, proclaimed aloud :—

- “ If there is to be an unfriendly meeting,
- “ let us hoist our banners on the mountain top—
- “ let us lift our eyes over the border :
- “ With spears over-head let us, like men,
- “ attack IFlamδwyn among his host,
- “ and kill both him and his companions.”

⁷¹ Henry's 1165 expedition travelled from Argoed, in Kinnerley parish, through Oswestry, by Rhyd y Croeseu along the southern base of Gallt y Wrach, Craig yr Hwch, and Voel Rhiwlas to the crest of the hill (hyd ar vynydd), at the Pensarn cross-road. From this vantage ground the course of the 'old road' showed, in July 1912, a burnt track across the fields, going in a bee-line, till it joined 'Ffordd y Saeson' on the Berwyns. A short distance, on the left of the

Thus roused, united and resolute the Brythons advance.

The Keiriog valley roars—in flood it thunders.
Great shouting rises, and the *Saxons* tread the
honeycombed black swamps in the great retreat.
The King, fighting (a rearguard action), disappears in the
rain . . . Great his rage . . . (The Brythons)
pursue, and like a wheel of fire revolve over the land :
Like a wave they advance, and traverse *Ilwyvenyð*. 63·8.

They capture and demolish the castles of Basing-
werk, Rhudlan, and Prestatyn,⁷² and thus end “the
war that will not return to Prydyn,” i.e. the Marches of
North Wales. Well was it sung that Owein Gwyned, 46·1
Controlled the fighting as a piece of gut harmonizes the orchestra.

Love
of na-
-ture

However, it is not in war, but in Nature that Tal-
iesin revels. He is astir early ; and from some vantage
ground on the ridge of *Ilwyvenyð* he watches

The punctual orb of consuming fire burst to view :
He admires, above the earth, the spread and blaze of dawn—
high above the breeze and the clouds, great the brilliance.
(The sun) abides not in the bays, nor in the reaches of the tides :
It traverses the estuaries, and is unceasing on the high seas.
Pearly dawn repels the powers of darkness,
and smiles on everything. 47·19.

It was in the early morning, too, that he saw the smoke
of green peat curling in a dense mass, overshadowing
the earth, and rising higher and higher till it was lost
to view, 21·18. He follows it in thought, and wonders

road to Ll. Armon D.C., is *Bwrdd y Brenhin*, the King's Council-board, a shallow horse-shoe excavation, with the earth thrown up to form a ridge to drain off the wet. An ideal spot for a Generalissimo. Skirting ‘*Moel Wylva*’ on the west and north, I returned by mountain track over boggy Pen y Gwely to *Llechrydeu*, thence by the lanes to *Carreg y Big*, above *Rhyd y Croeseu*—a route possible in a scared retreat, but hardly for advance. A contingent moved via *Selattyn* to the Keiriog, emerging near where *Offa's Dyke* crosses the stream. Opposite the Aber of the streamlet from *Crogen Iddon*, on a slope above the road, a field named *Maes Crogen*, on *Crogen Wladus* commemorates a battle here.

72 See nn. 14·26, 15·1 ; Bruts 324—25 ; Lloyd pp. 517—20, and his note 123.

whither it goes, and "who shall give it law?" 27·17. It is only those, who have witnessed the one phenomenon after the other, while crossing a Welsh mountain, who can imagine the impressiveness of the sight. Emerging from darkness amid solitude in the waste places of the earth, sun and smoke alike awake that homing instinct, which sees beyond the horizon, obliterating the present in the future. Truly, the magnificats of the mountain induce that mystical lucidity of mind and soul, which transfigures life and its destiny.

The idea haunts me that it was on some such a morning, while descending from Moel y Gaer towards the estuary of the Dee, that Taliesin conceived the series of stanzas on Pleasant Things, 8·21.

Pleasant the feeling that penance kills excess . . .
and blest the offering unto the altar . . .
Pleasant too when the good you recall.
Pleasant the heath when it is green . . .
and sweet the charlock in young corn . . .
Fair is the heron on the tidal reach at the flooding ;
and beautiful are the gulls at play.

Observing the fort of Dinas Basing before him, it revives the memory of all the Pleasant Kaers (42·44), that he frequented, when he attended New Year, or other Feasts, receiving luscious mead till his tongue became fluent in Prydein's praise, 43·20 . . . Elation befell the bard, though it did not last long. The after-feeling was scathing: 'As the sun promotes summer haze, so mead promotes chatter for the most part,' 64·20. But Taliesin was no recluse. Ever friendly to good cheer, he was intolerant of excess.

Pleasant is mead : none with reason will refuse it. 8·22.
Pleasant too is the butter-milk of the dairy. 9·25.

His appetite is wholesome. His revelry is in nature—
in cows in the meadows—in fruit trees in flower—in
the voice of the cuckoo in the trees.

Pleasant too is the summer sun, and
the lingering dusk of a long day, 9'16.

When the day's duties are done he strolls along a
lonely streamlet, where the meadow-sweet grows.
He caresses it; he admires its loveliness; its per-
fume possesses his senses—whence is it? Why is
the cool of the evening—why is the falling dew
pleasant? Why is the ravine ever in shadow?

Where has the night been during the day?

What power could improve upon the canopy of night?

Whence the splendour unkindled that shakes itself out? 27'20.

Thus lost in meditation he slowly wends his homeward
way. At the door, as he casts an upward glance, we
catch upon the breeze a faint voice murmuring—

ETERNAL MIND! 't is Thou that weavest the warp
of night and day—the day for my activities, and
the night for my rest. Renewed life also comes from Thee.

40'22.

Before my ferrying over to my hard wages,
may I have a place in Thy mansion. 8'18.

* * * * *

Mys
-ti-
cism

Under the year 1200, Richard of Hoveden breaks
his narrative to give a brief summary of the maxims of
the philosopher Secundus, though quite irrelevant to
the matter before and after. The translator is per-
plexed, and remarks: "How this account came to be
inserted here, or for what purpose, it is impossible to
say." Thus do many people feel when they read
certain portions of the Book of Taliesin. The Seer's
primal questionings interrupt the continuity of a poem
to their bewilderment. Unconscious of the coincidence

in time between the medieval rise and spread of mysticism with the composition of our text, they think there can be nothing in what *they* "cannot see." Eyes and ears, says Heraclitus, "are bad witnesses to those who have barbarian souls." They do not understand that to spirits absorbed in mystical thought the expression of it permeates and colours all their thinking and speaking. Their visions are to them the true realities. They are in quest of Truth, of the hidden treasure, of the Holy Grail—nothing else really matters. Though Taliesin's mysticism is "natural" mysticism, it definitely marks the period of the composition of the poems.

Majestic is knowledge ! Whence has it been imparted ? 20·14

Knowest thou what raised the mountain before making 28·2

the earth habitable ? or who is the sponsor of life ? 28 6

or whence is the stroke of extinction ? *or* what is the blest 20·26

abode of the soul ? *or* who has seen it ? *or* who knows it ? 28·4

or whence is the light of the countenance ? *or* what brings 20·15

the sparkle out of polished stones ? *or* what lies hidden 21·14

in the flashing ruby, and in the foam of the sea ?

When the night retires, what wanton effulgence there is 21·10

in the golden flood of day ! Now, does any know why

the sun's breast is crimsoned in pigment so perfect ?

If it be fingers that fashioned me, the hollow of the hand 22·7

will shield me. Heaven's lineage shall not be abased. 22·12

J. G. E.

Paleo
-gra
-phy
THE SCIENCE OF DIPLOMATICS HAS FEW votaries, while those who have any mastery of it are still fewer. Ability to read an old manuscript, like ability to read aloud, is common enough; but ability to do either with insight and understanding is not a common accomplishment. Paleography⁷³ means much more than ability to read old writing, however correctly—it means orderly knowledge of calligraphy extending over a long period of time; while its successful practice means a quick eye, and a penetrating gift for the observation of the gradual but continuous change, which takes place in the handwriting of every age and school. And, as nearly all MSS. are copies, the scribes and their methods must be closely studied. From the time of Homer downward transcribers have, in the main, been faithful to the matter of their respective originals; but as regards wording and orthography⁷⁴ changes have been freely introduced. Fortunately the transformation is never quite complete. Earlier forms survive in every transcript; and it is precisely these survivals, together with a diagnosis of the personal equation of the transcriber, based on his manifest mistakes and vagaries, which enable the practised paleographer to reconstruct the archetype, to fix its date, and to detect its dialect. For example, the Book of Taliesin

⁷³ The man of one book has a great reputation for learning; but the man of one MS. has that 'dangerous thing—a little knowledge.' A regrettable instance of this occurs on pp. 9-10 of a recent Welsh Grammar—the author does not know enough of paleography to be conscious of his own ignorance. The 'cloud' in his fancy assumes the shape of a camel, of a weasel, and ends 'very like a whale.' It is like the comparison of 'Gwreccsam' to 'Gwreic Sam'—the resemblance is mere seeming without reality.

⁷⁴ Cp. Black Book of Carmarthen 46 r-8 with Taliesin 44 v 8-15.*

belongs to the Margam school of writing; its orthography is 'South-Walian,' while its 'hyny' for 'yny' stamps the scribe as a native of Glamorgan. But the occurrence of spellings such as *de-*, *ed*, *egydyd*, *magedorth*, *en*, *sewydyd*, are abnormal, and point to the archetype being in the dialect of Powys; while the occasional presence of *t* for δ points to the twelfth century as its date. A form like 'trevbret' is not a 'mistake,' but evidence of our MS. being written at the very beginning of a transition period.⁷⁵ After 1300 it was not an uncommon practice to flank (*b* and) *f* by a *v* or *u* when they had the sound of *v*. Paleography thus teaches that our manuscript was written at Margam, by a native of the district towards the end of the thirteenth century⁷⁶; and that it was a copy of an archetype written somewhere in Powys in the twelfth century.

The various Tables of Scribal Errors furnish a key to the personal equation of the scribe. These 'tables' are worthy of attentive consideration. I have endeavoured by classification of the errors to shew as clearly as I could how they arose.⁷⁷ Though the majority of the examples are typical mistakes, every MS. must be studied by itself, for much depends on the age of the archetype and the idiosyncrasy of the copyist.

⁷⁵ I say 'at the very beginning' because in the fourteenth century the examples multiply as the century advances.

⁷⁶ The style of the writing is that of about 1275—it certainly appears to be earlier than a MS. dated 1282. But if written by an elderly man, it might be 25 years later. See p. 81.

⁷⁷ Without the help of ocular demonstration on a blackboard it will be hard for those unfamiliar with MSS. to 'see' how some misreadings have arisen.

** For the Tables of scribal errors see pages 130-143.

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E bore duw sadwrn kat vawr a vu	XXXV ..	60'8 = 88
Ardwyre reget ryssed rieu	XXXVI ..	61'1 = 82
Eg gwrhyt gogyveirch yn trafferth	..	..	..	XXXVII ..	62'17 = 112
En enw gwledic nev gorchordyon	..	..	..	XXXVIII ..	63'25 = 78
lleuyd echassav	..	..	..	XXXIX ..	65'6 = 94
Ymchoeles elvyd	..	..	..	XL ..	65'25 = 142
Madawc mur menwyt	..	..	..	XLI ..	66'9 = 138
Dyffynhawn lydan dylleinw aches	..	..	..	XLII ..	66'18 = 142
Un duw uchav	..	..	..	XLIII ..	67'9 = 140
Eneit Owein ap Vryen	..	..	..	XLIV ..	67'18 = 124
Echrys ynys gwaht huynys	..	..	..	XLV ..	68'5 = 132
Mydwyv taliessin deryd gwaht	..	..	..	XLVI ..	69'9 = 120
Dygogan awen dygobryssyn	..	..	..	XLVII ..	70'16 = 150
Neu vi luossawc yn trydar	..	..	..	XLVIII ..	71'7 = 144
Kein gyveðwch yam deulwch	..	..	..	XLIX ..	72'9 = 148
Rydyrchavwy duw ar plwyff brython	..	..	..	L ..	72'23 = 152
Trindawt tragywyd	..	..	..	LI ..	73'20
Kathyl goreu gogant	..	..	..	LII ..	74'12 = 174
Yn wir dymbi romani kar	..	..	..	LIII ..	76'15 = 182
En Enw duw trindawt	..	..	..	LIV ..	78'19
Gvolychav vyn tat	LV ..	79'9
Kein geneis kanav	LVI ..	80'7
Marchawc mwth misterin	LVII ..	80'17 = 188

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CORRECTIONS.

p. *i.*, l. 12, for 'boycot' read 'boycott.'

p. *vii.*, margin, read 'Additamentum'

p. *ix.*, *xiii.*, *xvi.*, & *xix.* l. 19, for *Chester* ? read *Holt*. see *ii.*, f.n. 11.

p. *ix.*, amend f.n. † . . . By Britto Martial and Juvenal mean an inhabitant of *Bretagne*, 'at the mouth of the Somme,' in *France*.

p. *x.*, f.n. 8, read: 'In the *Berne* MS. this work is dedicated to *King Stephen*. This could only occur when he was friendly with Robert of Gloucester, as 213.

p. *x.*, f.n. 9, read 'jam non vocabantur, etc.

p. *xv.* With regard to Taliesin's frequent use of Reged, it would be more apt to observe that this was due to his associations with this border country. It should also be pointed out that patrons figured frequently under an alias. For ex., Bertran de Born refers to the earl of Brittany as *Rassa*, & to Henry, son of Henry ii., as *Sailor*.

p. *xv.* Add to f.n. 23:—Note further that kymwd Geneu'r Glyn, in Cantrev Penwedig, was attached to the Lords' *Marches* from 1066 to 1536. MONT. COLL., V. p. 118.

p. *xx.*, l. 4 and f.n. 36. See *Notes*, 34·1. Read *Cornovii*, l. 17.

p. *xxiv.* As to 'Cunedaf,' metre and rhyme prove this form of the name to be a fake of the scribe. See *Notes*, 69·11·17·21, 70·2·6.

p. *xxv.*, l. 27. For *Owein Keveliog* read *Owein Gwyned* who was for a time lord of northern Powys, and even of *Keveliog* itself in 1162. See p. *xxvi.*, f.n. 61; *notes* 42·6-8.

p. *xxvi.* For 'Anglesea' read 'Anglesey.' Delete *x* in 'courageau-x', and omit 'Rhiannon' in f.n. 52. See *Notes*, 68·16.

p. *xxviii.* For 1147 read 1146.

p. *xxx.*, ll. 7-13. Amend *Introduction into*:—

The rhyme suggests *Ŷlychfford* for *Ŷlychwr*, and topography confirms it, for the English of the emendation is *Lache Lane*. *Lache* means "a pool, ditch, deep cart-rut," etc. Now what playground can be imagined more delightful to a boy than a lane abounding in ruts filled with water? This Lane runs south south-west from *Chester* through the township of *Lache* to *Pulford*.

p. *xxvii.*, l. 25 ? read: *Aye, this son of Coel* vowed, etc. cp. *xvi.* l. 19.

p. *xxxviii.*, l. 13. Originally applied to the Lord Rhys.

B.T.

xlvii.

Corrections of Notes, pp. 82—129.

First Note—read: The text of page 1 represents lost pp. 1 and 2 of our MS. R.B. text is later, and in parts imitative, etc.

13·15 *cp.* Mae breuðwyd am *Berydon*, etc. Tudur Aled,

17·20 ?*read*: a chynhennyð.

20·6 The 'seith ugein cerðawr' of 72·2 suggest:—

Seith ugein ogrwen	<i>Seven score lyres</i>
yssyð i'r <i>Henben</i> —	<i>has the Old Chief—</i>
Wyth o bob ugein	<i>Eight out of every score</i>
ev vyð or un <i>sein</i> .	<i>are tuned alike.</i>

22·22 read: eidin : erdin . . . edrin . . . edrin.

33·13 for 'clerici' read 'cleri' . . . also 'corse' for 'corpse,' 38·20,

35·4 ?*read*: Bann, ban ðoeth o bair ogrwen *An wen Dair*.

Resounding, when it emerged out of the cauldron, was the lyre of the very Gracious Three, i.e. The Charites.

The Homeric CHARIS, the Hesiodic CHARITES (three in number) personify grace and beauty. They impart charm to eloquence, wisdom, and art—refinement and gentleness to festive joys, and bestow everything that delights and elevates gods and man. They favour poetry in particular, and embellish the works which the Muses inspire, just as the lyre lends charm to the voice of the minstrel. KERID-WEN is but the alias of Homer's CHARIS, who may justly claim HARMONIA for mother. CLASSICAL DICT. 'beirdd ogrwen' = minstrels. See p. 129 s.v. ogyrwen.

42·21 for 'gwanec' read 'wanent' . . . also Cynran for Cynan 46·4.

43·17, *b.* ?*read*: cyweithyð wyleið—uð erllyssan.

58·1 correct 1·23 to 1·28 . . . also ðillad into ðillad 61·23.

62·25 cancel first line, and see vol. ii.

[*as action.*]

63·9 cyvrin gwern : ?cyvryó gwen . . . *war is of the same nature*

63·21 ?*read*: Ac os y tyr wyðiv yn ing gwen
ev gwneiff an beirð vyth yn llawen.

*And if he break his bill in the stress of war
he will make our bards ever happy.*

63·25, *b.* for Gwelyð = "Chester," read 'estuary' of the Dee.

64·9 *read*: Hoffeð ni ðichawn ðawn a buchynt.

69·12, *b. cp.* Ffwyr ffysc aer dervysc ar dervyn Lleon
llyw Prydein Llywelyn. R.B.P. 155·28.

72·2 for 'kep' read 'kept' . . . *cp. paluc* (n. 73·14) with Pem. iii·724.

p. 139·32 *Wricesham* in Peniarth MS. 231, p. 131. Leland's

'Wrightef ham' is an er. for Wrightef ham for Wrightesham.

p. 139·42 *read: cp.* 'Gwar-coed,' a common place-name; Guor . . .

p. 161 s.v. *mordwyt* read 'mordwy teryð.'

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN

PRif gyuarch geluyd pan ryleat . pŷy kynt ae 1
 tywyll ae goleuat . neuadaf pan vu padyd .
 ycreat . neu ydan tytwet . pyyz y feilyat . auo lleion 3
 nyfmyn pŷyllat . est qui peccatoz amniureit . coll-
 ant gŷlat nefŷy plŷyf offeireireit . bozeuebindel . o2-
 ganont teirpel . eingyl gallwydel . gŷnaont eu ry- 6
 uel . pandaŷ nos adyd . pan uyd llŷyd eryz pannyŷ
 tywyll nos . pan yŷ gŷy2d llinos moz . pandyuerŷyd
 cŷd anys gŷelyd . yffit teir ffynnaŷn . ymynyd fya- 9
 wn . yffit gaer garthaŷn . adan donn eigaŷn .
 Gozithgyuarchaŷz . pŷy enŷ ypozthaŷz . pŷy vu
 periglaŷz . yuab meir mŷynuaŷt . Pa ueffur mŷy- 12
 naf . aozuc adaf . pŷy ueffur uffern . pŷy tewet ylenn .
 pŷy llet ygeneu . pŷy meint enneinheu . neu ulaen
 gŷyd ffaliŷm . Pyeŷtŷng mozgrŷm . neu pet anat- 15
 uon . yffit yneubon . neuleu agŷydyon . auuant
 geluydyon . neu awdant lyfyzyon . Pawnant pan-
 daŷ nos alliant . panvyd ydiuant . cŷd anos rac- 18
 dyd . pandaŷ nafwelyd . Pater noŷter ambulo .
 gentis tonans ī adiuuando . sibilem ŷignum
 rogantes foztum . amgŷiŷ gŷiŷ amgŷmyd . am- 21
 geiffant deugelyd . amkaer kerindan kerindyd .
 rytynneirch pecto2 dauyd . ymwynant ysewant
 ymkaffŷynt yndirdan . kymry yggriduan . p2oua- 24
 toz eneit . rac llŷyth eiffyffleit . kymry pzif diryeit .
 rann rygoll bŷyeit . gŷaed hir ucheneit . afgŷyar
 honneit . dydoent gŷarthuoz . gŷydueirch dyaruoz . 27
 eingyl yghygoz . gwelattoz arŷydon . gŷynyeith
 ar faeŷŷon . claudus in fyon . orŷyuanuffŷon . bydh-
 aŷt penn feiron . rac ffichit lewon . marini bzython . 30
 rydaroganon . amedi heon . amhafren auon . lla-
 dyz ffadyz kenn amaŷŷŷy . ffis amala . ffur . fi3 . fel .
 dyzuedi trinet tramoed . creaŷdyz ozohai . huai gentil 33
 diffanai goŷpell . codigni cota goŷgozd mur co2nu
 amandur . neubum gan wyz keluydon . gan uath
 hen gan gouannon . [Red Book of Hergest, col. 1054]

gan iebŷd gan eleftron. ryganhymdeith achŷf- 1
 fon. blŷdyn yg kaer ofanhon. ŷf hen ŷf ne-
 wyd. ŷf gŷion. ŷf llŷr ŷf synhŷr keion. 3
 Dygofi dy hen vzython. gŷydyl kyl diuerogyon.
 Medut medŷon. ŷf bard ny rifafi eillon. ŷf ŷŷŷ
 llyŷ ŷf ŷŷ amryffon. Syhei arahei. Arahei nys 6
 medei. Siffradyr yny fradri. poŷbeirdein bzon-
 rein adyfei. adeuhont uch medleftri. Aganhont
 gam vardoni. Ageiffont gyfarŷs nyf deubi. heb 9
 gyfreith heb reith heb rodi. Agŷedy hynny digo-
 ui bzithuyt abyth dyuyfei. nac eruyn ti hedŷch
 nyth vi. Ren nef rymawyr dywedi. rac ygres 12
 rymgŷaref dy voli. Ri rex glŷ am gogyfarch yn
 geluyd. Aweleifti dŷs foztif. darogan dŷfyn dŷi.
 budyant uffern. hic nemo inper pgenio. Ef di- 15
 llygŷf ythŷyf dŷs uirtutŷ. kaethnaŷt kyn-
 nullŷs eftif iŷte eŷt. Achyn buaffŷn afvnfei ar-
 naf. bŷf derwyn yduŷdiheu. Achyn mynhŷf 18
 derwyn creu. Achyn del ewynuriŷ ar vyygeneu.
 Achyn vyghyfalle ary llatheu pzen. poet ym he-
 neit ydagyfedeu. Abzeid om dyweit llythyr llyf-
 reu. kyftud dygyn gŷedy gŷely agheu. Ar ŷaŷl 22
 agiglŷeu vym bard gyfreu. rypzynŷynt wlat
 nef adef gozeu. **Marŷnat yvil veib.** 24
ARchaf wedi yr trindaŷt. ren am rothŷr
 dy volaŷt. oryret pzeffent periclaŷt. an
 gŷeith an reith gŷyth gogyffraŷt. yd edzyfynt 27

feint sef kiódaót. rex nef bóyf ffraeth ohonaót. 1
 kyn yfcar vy eneit am knaót. rymawyr ym pa*
 ym pechaót. **U**y eirolet rac ried. bydóyf o2trin-
 daót trugared. iolaf rybechaf eluyd góaed naó 4
 rad nef nestic tozuoed. Adequet feint feic feith-
 oed. gózhdyzch ryfyd ieithoed. **O**zheic mat 6
 gynnyd kyhoed. nifer awyl duó trychoed. yn
 nef yn dayar yn diwed. yn yg yn ehag yn yg-
 wed. yg cozzf yn eneit yn hagwed. Pell póyll 9
 rac rihyd racwed. Athiolaf wledic wlat hed.
 poet ym heneit ym buched. yn tragywyd yg-
 kynted yggóas nef nym gomed. 12

Ebestyl ar merthyri. góerydon góedwon góf-
 ri. Aselyf duó a serui. glan ieith glan teith dy
 teithi. ac yn duun glas dyfyd imi. hyt pan 15
 rychatóyf vyn teithi. Nifer auuant glan ló-
 yf gradeu eurgolofneu eglóys. Armeint tra-
 ethadur atraethóys fywedyd llyfreu llóyrlóys 18
 rac góerin digarat difóyf. boet ym heneit y
 amdiffynnóyf. **D**fer auuant yn aghyffret
 uffern. oer góerin góarêtret. hyt pym hoes 21
 byt. hyt pan dillygóyf crift keithiwet. odóf-
 ynueis affóyf e abzet. meint dyduc duó tróy 23
 nodet. Dóy vil veib o plant llia. Abimatu ¶in-
 fra. Aledeint yr amiftra edzif ertri kila. decra-
 ón rachel góelfit pla. dybi ierofolima. 26

- N**Jfer feint amozica. anifer yn dull tozonia a 1
 thozfi trachaer roma. apoli acalexandzia. aga- 3
 ranóys ac indza. tres ptes diuicia. aficia affrica
 europa. **M**ifer feint capharnaóm. maritnen
 anaim azabulon a cifuen aninifen aneptalim.
 Judubziáñuf azozim. Yndi ypzoñffóydóys crist vab 6
 meir verch ioachim. o artemhyl pen echen pan ym.
- N**Jfer feint erechalde. clot pell castell marie. 9
 nat attozroed fyloe eclie retunde phalatie cesa-
 rie. amansion amabute. adyffrynoed berfabbe.
 achyn cret góyr cartafine areithuozyon retónde.
 ieithoed groec ac efrei alladin góyr llacharte. 12
- M**Jfer feint enugynyeit. deózwyr echeurin eu
 pleit. rac rihyd róyfc uoleit. ketwyr neb cu ky- 15
 neircheit. yn yg yn ehag ym pop reit. bóynt di-
 naf yn cozff ac yn heneit. **N**ifer feint ficomoz-
 alif a depzoñffani ynyf. armeint glan avendi-
 góys dófyr góin góyr ae diftryóyf. ac eiraól ei 18
 urdaól póyf. dan fyr feint ryfeilóys.
- M**ifer feint adeily gozoz effectuf re inferioz. a
 fupare fuperioz. ac armonim athyfoz. adyff- 21
 ryn enoz a segoz. achartago maóz aminoaz. ac
 ynyf góyr terwyn moz. **N**Jfer feint ynys 23
 pzydein. ac iwerdon adóyn ran. tozuoed mĩře-
 in. góeithredoed mirein. Agredif agóeinif y
 genhyn. **M**ifer feint fened anchwant. oduó 26

dewin darogant. ym pop ieith ym pzydant. yg 1
 kylch eluyd ybuant. armeint doethur adaro-
 gan crift achyn dybei dybuant. **N**ifer feint 3
 oziente. Achyfundaót kiódaót iude. ieithoed
 groec ac efrei. Alladin góyr llacharte.

Seith vgeint feith vgeint feith cant o feint 6
 afeith mil a feith dec vgeint nouember nifer
 aduunant. tróy verthyri mat doethant. Pym-
 thec vgeint feint auuant. Atheir mil mozia- 9
 lif plant. hijs decembzif uch carant. tra phen
 ieffu dichiozant. **D**eudeg mil yny gyman
 agreedóyf tróy lef ieuan. golychan gobzynant 12
 ran. yn nefoed nyf digofant. **D**aó mil feint
 aaruollef bedyd achrefyd achyffes. yr goleith
 poen poploed gózes vffern oer y hachles. os 15
 dofyd ryndigones. tróy pen pedyr perit anlles.

Qvi venerunt angli in natale dñi media 1
 nocte in laudē cū paftozibz in bethleem. ni- 18
 uem angli decelo cū michaele archangló qui
 pcedunt pcelio erga animas in mundo. am
 niuem niuem angeli. pcedunt 9firmati. vni- 21
 strati baptizati. ufqz indiē iudicij. quando fuit
 xp̄c crucifixus ut sibi ip̄i placuiffet. veniffēt
 ibi in aóxiliū. pl̄qm̄ duo decim legiones ange- 24
 loz toto ozbe fraz. ih̄c xp̄c uidentē in agonia
 in mundo. vt sint nr̄i auxiliū duodecim mi-
 lia militāntē ante tribunal ftantem qui lau- 27

dantie Laudantiū tu es mozes rex regūm . 1
Nifer auu ac auyd vch nef is nef meint yf-
 fyd. ar meint agredōyf yg kywyd. Agredif trōy 3
 ewyllif dofyd. meint arlit trōy yrodyd. trugar
 duō dygerenhyd. Anbōyr gōar anwar gōledic.
 nyth godōyf kyn bōyf diennic. Toft yt gōyn 6
 pop colledic. ffeft yd haōl eiffywedic. ny reha bzyt
 ryodic. oryret pzeffent pan ōyf dic. traethaf
 pan vydaf yggro ooffymdeith ofepio. oryfyf 9
 omerthyr elo. yn edzyfynt feint fegerno. o
 eir pechaōt pan ym bo. dim uch dim meint
 am clyho. **Buarth beird** 12

Cd ympeilli ꝛ ymꝑōyllat. y veird bzython.
 ꝑꝑydeft ofer. ym ryoꝛffeu ym ryoꝛfed. di-
 gaōn gofal ygofangoꝛd. ōyf eiffygpꝛen kyfyg 15
 argerd. Buarth beird arnyf gōypo. pymtheg
 mil dꝛoſtaō yny gymhōyffaō. ōyf kerdolyat.
 ōyf keinyat claer. ōyf dur ōyf dzyō ōyf faer ōyf 18
 syō. ōyf farff ōyf ferch yd ymgeſtaf. Nyt ōyf
 vard fyn yn aryfreidaō. pan gan keinyeit
 canu yg kof. nyt ef wnaſut ōy ryfed vchon. 21
 handit ami eu herbynnaō. mal aruoll dillat heb
 laō. Val ymfaōd yn llyn heb naō. Tyruī achef
 ehofyn ygrad uchel ygōaed moꝛdōyt trefyd. 24
 Creic am wanec. ōꝛth vaōꝛ trefnat. anclut
 yſcrut eſcar nodyat. Creic pen perchen pen
 anygnat. yn gōna medut meddaōt medyd. 27

6yf kell 6yf dell 6yf datweir llet. 6yf llogell kerd 1
 6yf lle ynnyet. karaf ygoz6yd agozeil clyt. a
 bard abzyt ny pzyn yret. Nyt ef caraf amryffon- 3
 yat ageibyl keluyd ny meued med. Mad6f my-
 net yr ymdiot acheluydeit amgeluydyt. ach-
 am cl6m kyft6m kywlat. Bugeil bzoood pozth- 6
 oed neirthyat. Mal ymdeith heb troet y gat.
 Eri vynnei ymdeith heb troet. Eri vagei kneu-
 ha heb goet. Mal keiffa6 b6dueid yg gruc. Mal 9
 peireint anreith yn uut. Mal gofgozd lluyd heb
 pen. Mal pozthi anlut ar ken. Mal grynnya6
 tyndei o vzo. Mal haedu awyr abach. Mal eir- 12
 ach ag6aet yfcall. Mal g6neuthur goleu ydall.
 Mal docni dillat ynoeth. Mal tannu eng6yn
 ar traeth. Mal pozthi pyfca6t ar laeth. Mal toi 15
 neuad adeil. Mal lladu llyry ag6yeil. Mal todi
 dyfet rac geir. 6yf bard neuad. 6yf ky6 kadeir.
 Digonaf y veird llafar llesteir. kyn vy argy6- 18
 rein ym gar6 gyfloc. rypzynhom ni an lloc yth-
 ty di vab meir. **Ædu6yneu Talieffin.**
AT6yn rin rypenyt yryret. Arall at6yn 21
 pan vyd du6 dymg6aret. At6yn kyfed
 n6y gomed gogyffret. Arall at6yn yam kyrn
 kyfyfet. **Æ**t6yn nud ud bleid naf. Arall at6yn 24
 hael g6yl golyftaf. At6yn aeron yn amfer kyn-
 hayaf. Arall at6yn g6enith argalaf. **Æ**t6yn
 heul yn eh6ybyr yn n6yfre. Arall at6yn rythal- 27

hŵyr ae de. Atŵyn march mygvzas man gre. 1
 arall atŵyn dilŵyŵhŵe. Htŵyn chwant ac arŷ-
 ant amaerŵy. ar. at. dy vozŵyn modzŵy. Atŵ. 3
 eryr ar lan llyr pan llanhŵy. ar. at. gŵylein yn-
 gŵarŵy. Htŵyn march ac eurgalch gylchŵy.
 ar. at. aduŵyn yn adŵy. At. eynaŵn medic yli- 6
 aŵs. ar. at. kerdaŵz hael hygnaŵf. At. mei y
 gogeu ac eaŵs. ar. at. pan vyd hin haŵf. Htŵ.
 reith apherpheitheith neithaŵz. ar. at. kyflŵyn a- 9
 garhaŵz. At. bzyt ŵzth penyt periglaŵz. ar. at.
 dydŵyn yallaŵz. At. med yg kynted ygerdaŵz.
 ar. at. am terwyn tozyf vaŵz. At. cleiric catho- 12
 lic yn eglŵyf. ar. at. enefyd yn egl neuadŵyf.
 Ht. plŵyf kymrŵydy atowyf. ar. at. yn amfer
 paradŵys. At. lloer llewyaŵt yn eluyd. ar. at. 15
 pan vyd da dymgofyd. At. haf ac araff hirdyd.
 ar. at. athreidaŵ ageryd. Ht. blodeu arwarthaf
 perwyd. ar. at. achreaŵdyr kerenhyd. At. didzyf 18
 ewic acelein. ar. at. ewynaŵc am harchuein.
 At. lluarth pan llŵyd ygenhin. ar. at. katawarth
 yn egin. Ht. edyſtyſtyr ygkebyſtyr lletrin. ar. 21
 at. kyweithaf abzenhin. At. gleŵ nŵy goleith
 gogywec. ar. at. ellein gymraec. At. gruc pan
 vyd ehoec. ar. at. mozua ywarthec. Ht. tymp. 24
 pan dyn lloe llaeth. ar. at. ewynaŵc marchoga-
 eth. Ac yf imi atŵyn nyt gŵaeth. Athat bual
 ŵzth tal medueith. At. pyfc yny lyn llywyaŵt. 27

arall. at. y ozeiló góaryhaót. At. geir alefeir 1
ytrindaót. Ar. at. rypenyt ypechaót. Aduóyn-
haf oz aduóyndaót. kerenhud adofyd dydbzaót. 3

DEŌs duó delwat. g. *yrymes delbrawt.*
góledic góaed neirthyat. crift ieffu gó-
ylyat. róyfc rihyd amnat. Atuelach kaffat. 6
nym gónel heb ranned. moli dytrugared.

Ny dyfu yma. góledic dygynna. Ny dyfu ny
dyfyd. neb kyftal adouyd. ny ganet yn dyd 9

plóyó. neb kyftal aduó. nac nyt adef. neb ky-
ftal ac ef. Vch nef if nef. nyt góledic namyn
ef. Vch moz if moz. ef an creóyf. Pan dyffo de- 12

ós. ef an gónaho maó2 trós. Dydbzaót yn ech-
wrys. kennadeu o dzóf. Góynt. a moz. athan.

lluchet atharyan. eiryf nyt ab góengan. lló- 15
yth byt yg griduan. ergelaó2. dygetaó2 llaóhe-

than. ergelhaó2 moz afyr. pan difcynho pa.
ydadyl ae nifer. Achyrn gopetroz ac enynnu 18

moz. llóyth byt llofcetaó2. hyny uóynt mar-
waó2. llofcaót ynyal ran rac yvaó2 varan. Ef

tynho aches racy varanres. diffurn dyd reges. 21
góae aeharhoes. Ef tardho talaó2. terdit nef

ylaó2. góynt rud dygetaó2. ech ygadóynaó2.
Neu byt moz waftat mal pan great. Seith 24

pedyr ae dywaót. dayar diwarnaót. Dywaót
duó fadózn dayar yn vn ffózn. Sadózn voze

róyd. yn gónaho ny culóyd. tir bydaót tywyd. 27

góyntytodo góyd. ebzyn pop dyhed. pan lofco 1
 mynyded. Atuyd triganed achyrn rac rihed.
 kyfoethaóe ae henuyn. moz. atir. allyn. Atuyd 3
 cryn dygryn. adayar gychwyn. ac uch pop me-
 hyn. Amaró meinuudyn. Eryf argelóch. ac
 ennýnu llóch. Ton aghyolóch. taryan ymryth- 6
 óch. teithiaóe afar. ac eryf tróy alar. ac enyn-
 nu tróy y var. róg nef adayar. Pan dyffo trin-
 daót ymaes maestaót. llu nef ymdanaó. lló- 9
 yth llydan attaó. kyrd acherdozyon achlathleu
 egylyon. Dzychafant ovedeu. eirant o dechæu.
 Eirant kón coet. Argymeint adoet. Arewiny-
 óyf moz. Awnant maóe gaóe. pzyt pan dyffo 13
 ef ae góahano. Y saól auo meu. ymchoelant
 odeheu. Adigonóy kamwed. ymchoelent ypth-
 gled. Ponyt erlyf dy gyfreu. Alefeir dy eneu*
 dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu yn tywyll 17
 heb leuereu. ac ym oed y ereu. ac ym oed i
 ieitheu. ac ym oed i ganwlat ac eu cant llone-
 it. Canuet gólat pzeffent. ny bum heb gat- 20
 went. Oed mynych kyfar chweró yrof am kef-
 ynderó. Oed mynych kyryfcóydat yrof y am
 kywlat. Oed mynych kyflafan. yrofi artruan.
 Am gozyó hón vyth. nym gónaei dyn byth. 24
 Am gyrróyf yg croc awidón ynoc. Am gyrró-
 yf ym pzen. dipynóys vym pen. Tafaó ti vyn-
 deu troet. moz tru eu hadoet. Tauaó dyr boenet 27

efcyirn vyn traet. Tauaó dy vyn dóy vzeich ny 1
 ny dybyd eu beich. Tauaó dy vyn dóy yfcóyd.
 handit moz dyuyd. Tauaó dyr cethron ymy- 3
 ón vyg callon. Tauaó dy gethraót. yróg vyn
 deu lygat. Tauaóyr daallat cozon dzein ym
 iat. Tauaó dy oeftru awanpóyt vyn tu. Teu 6
 ýóchitheu mal yr ýóch llaó deheu. Jóch ny byd
 madeu vygwan abereu. Awledic ny wydyem.
 pan oed ti agrogem. góledic nef góledic pop 9
 tut ny wydem ni grift tut vyhut. Bei ath óy-
 bydem. crift athathechem. Nyt aruollir góat
 gan lóyth eiffyfflat. Digonfaóch i anuat yn 12
 erbyn dofydyat. Can mil egylyon yffyd imi
 yn tyfton. ádoeth ymkyrchaó góedy vyg cro-
 gaó. Yg croc yn greulet. my hun ym góaret. 15
 yn nefoed bu cryt. pan ym crogyffit. Pan ozel-
 wif k eli dy culóyd uch *keli. áchenóch deu ieu-
 an ragof y deu gynran. ádeu lyfyr yn ach llaó 18
 yn eu darlleaó. nys deubi ryrrys rygoffóy rygof-
 fys. ác aóch bi wynnyeith góerth aóch ynuyt
 areith. kayatoz ydyleith arnaóch y vffernlleith 21
 Crift ieffu uchel ryfeilas trychamil blóydyned
 er pan yttió ymbuched. ác eil mil kyn croc yt
 lewychi enoc. neu nyt atwen dzut meint eu 24
 heiffylut. gólat pzeffent yth ermut. áchyt aóch
 bei odit. trychan mil blóydyned namyn vn 26

ozic odit buched tragywyd. **Ærymes pzydein**

DYgogan awen dygobzyffyn. maraned a vaó. 3
meued ahed genhyn. Aphennaeth ehela- 3
eth affraeth vnbyn. agóedy dyhed anhed ym
pop mehyn. Góyr góychyr yntrydar kafnar
degyn. efcut yggofut ryhyt diffyn. Góaethyl 6
góyr hyt gaer weir góafgaraót allmyn. góna-
haót gozuoled góedy góehyn. Achymot kym-
ry agóyr dulyn. Góydyl iwerdon mon aphry- 9
dyn. coznyó achludóys eu kynnoys genhyn.
atpozyon uyd bzython pan dyozfyn. Pell dygo-
ganher amfer dybydyn. Teyrned abonhed eu 12
gozefcýn. góyr gogled yg kynted yn eu kylch-
chyn. ymperued eu racwed ydiscynnyn.

DYsgogan **Æyrdin** kyferueyd hyn. yn aber 15
perydnon meiryon mechteyrn. Achyny bei vn
reith lleith agóynyn. o vn ewyllif bzyt ydymó-
thuynnyn. **Æeiryon** eu tretheu dychynnullyn. 18
Ygketoed kymry nat oed atelhyn. yffydóz dyly-
edaó alefeir hyn. ny dyffei atalei ygkeithiwet.
Æab meirmaóz aeir pzyt na thardet. rac pen- 21
naeth faeffon aceuhoffed. Pell bóynt kychmyn
yóztheyrn góyned. ef gyrhaót allmyn yalltued.
nyf arhaedóy neb nyf dioes dayar. ny wydynt 24
py treiglynt ym pop aber. pan pzyaffant danet
tróy fflet called. gan hozs ahegyf oed yng euryffed.

eu kynnyd bu yŏzthym yn anuonhed. gŏedy 1
 rin dilein keith ymynuer. dechymyd med-
 daŏ maŏz wiraŏt o ved. dechymyd aghen ag- 3
 heu llawer. decymyd anaeleu dagreu gŏzaged
 dychyfroy etgyllaeth pennaeth lletfer. dech-
 ymyd triftit byt aryher. Pan uyd kechmyn 6
 danet an teyrned. Gŏzthottit trindaŏt dyrna-
 ŏt abŏyller. ydilein gŏlat vzython afaeffon
 yn anhed. poet kynt eu reges yn alltuded. no 9
 mynet kymry yn diffroed. **M**ab meir maŏz
 aeir pzyt naf terdyn. kymry rac goeir bzeyr
 ac vnbyn. kyneircheit kyneilweit vn reith 12
 cŏynnyn. Vn goz vn gyghoz vn eiffor ynt. nyt
 oed yr maŏzed naf lleferynt. namyn yrhebcoz
 goeir nafkymodynt. Ydduŏ adewi ydymozech- 15
 ymynynt. talet gŏzthodet flet y allmyn. gŏna-
 ent ŏy aneireu eiffeu trefdyn. kymry asaeffon
 kyferuydyn yam lan ymtreulaŏ ac ymŏzthzyr.
 odiruaŏz vydinaŏz pan ymprŏzofyn. ac am allt 19
 lafnaŏz agaŏz agryn. ac am gŏy geir kyfyrgeir
 yam peurllyn. alluman adaŏ agarŏ difcyn. a
 mal balaon faeffon fyrthyn. kymry kynyrche- 22
 it kyfun dullyn. blaen ŏzth von granwynyon
 kyfŏng oedyn. meiryon yg werth eu geu yneu
 creinhyn. Eu bydin ygŏaetlin yn eu kylchŏn. 25
 Ereill ar eu traet trŏy goet kilhyn. Tzŏy uŏzch

ydinaf ffoxas ffohŷn. ryfel heb dychwel y tirpzy- 1
 dyn. Attoz trŷylaŷ gyghoz mal mozlithryn.
 Weiryon kaer geri difri cŷynant. rei ydyffryn 3
 abzyn nyf dirwadant. yaber perydon ny mat
 doethant. anaeleu eŷ tretheu dychynullant.
 naŷ vgein canhŷz ydiscynnant. maŷz watwar 6
 namyn petwar nyt atcozant. dyhed yeu gŷza-
 ged adywedant. eu cryffeu yn llaŷn creu aozol-
 chant. kymry kyneircheit eneit dichwant. 9
 gŷyrdeheu eu tretheu aamygant. llym llifeit
 llafnaŷz llŷrylladant. nybyd y vedyc mŷyn oz
 awnaant. bydinoed katwaladyr kadyrydeuant. 12
 rydzychafŷynt kymry kat awnant. Lleith anole-
 ith rydygyrchaffant. yg gozffen eu tretheu agheu
 aŷdant. ereill arofceill ryplanhaffant. oef oeffeu 15
 eu tretheu nyf efcozant. yg koet ymaes ym
 bzyn. canhŷyll yn tywyll agerd genhyn. kyn-
 an yn racwan ym pop difcyn. Saeffon rac bzy- 18
 thon gŷae agenyn. Katwaladyr ynbaladyr gan
 yunbyn. trŷy fynhŷyr yn llŷyr yn eu dichlyn.
 Pan fyrthŷynt eu clas dzof eu herchwyn. Ygcuf-
 tud achreu rud ar rud allmyn. Yggozffen pop 22
 agreith anreith degyn. Seif arhynt hyt gaer-
 wynt kynt pŷy kynt techyn. gŷyn eu byt ŷy
 gymry pan adzodynt. ryn gŷaraŷt y trindaŷt 25
 oz trallaŷt gynt. na chzynet dyfet na glyŷyffyg

nyf gónaho molaót meiryon mechteyrn. na 1
 chynhozyon faeffon keffyn ebzyn. nyf gónaho
 medut meddaót genhyn. heb talet odynget 3
 meint ageffyn. Oymdifeit veibon ac ereill 4
 rÿn. tróy eiryaól dewi a feint pzydeyn. hyt ffrót
 arlego ffohaó2 allan. Dyfgogan awen dydaó 6
 ydyd. pan dyffo iwyfy vn góffyl. Vn co2 vn gyg-
 hoz alloegyr llofcit. yr gobeith anneiraó ar yn
 pzydaó luyd. Acherd aralluro affo beunyd. ny 9
 6yrkud ymda cód a cód vyd. Dychyrchóynt
 gyfarth mal arth ovynyd. ýtalu góynyeith
 góæt eu hēnyd. At vi peleitral dyfal dillyd. nyt 12
 arbettóy car co2ff ygilyd. Atui pen gaffaó heb
 emennyd. Atui gó2aged góedó ameirch góei-
 lyd. Atui obein vthyr rac ruthor ketwyr. alli- 15
 aó2 llaó amhar kyn góafcar lluyd. Kennadeu
 agheu dychyferwyd. pan fafhóynt galaned ó2th
 eu hennyd. Ef dialaó2 "ytreth" argóerth beunyd
 ar mynych gennadeu argeuluyd. Dygo2fu 19
 kymry yperi tróy kyfergyr. yn gyweir gyteir
 gýtson gyttfyd. Dýgo2fu kymry yperi kat. a 21
 llóyth llaó2 gólat agynnullant. alluman glan
 dewi adzychafant. y tywyffaó góydyl tróy liein-
 gant. agynhon dilyn genhyn yfafant. pan 24
 dyffont yrgatnyt ymwadant. gofynnant yr
 faeffon py geiffyffant. póy meint eu dylyet 26

oz wlat adalyant. cō mae eu herō pan feilyaffant. 1
 cōmae eukenedloed py vzo pan doethant. yr
 amfer gōztheyrn genhyn yfathzant. ny cheffir 3
 owir rantir ankarant. Neu vzeint an feint pyr
 yfaghyffant. neu reitheu dewi pyr ytozraffant.
 ymgetwynt gymry pan ymwelant. nyt ahont 6
 allmyn oẏnen ysafant. hyt pan talhont feith
 weith gōerth digonfant. Ac agheu diheu yg we-
 rth eu cam. ef talhaōz o anaōz garmaōn garāt. 9
 ypedeir blyned ar petwar cant. Gōyr gōychyr
 gōallt hiryon ergyr dofyd. o dihol faeffon o iwer-
 don dybyd. Dybi olego lyghel rewyd. rewiny-
 aōt ygat rōyccaōt lluyd. Dybi oalclut gōyr! 13
 dzut diweir ydihol opzydein virein luyd. Dȳbi
 olydaō pzydaō gyweithyd. ketwyr yarkatueirch
 ny pheirch eu hennyd. Saeffon o pop parth y 16
 gōarth ae deubyd. rytreghif eu hoes nyf dioes
 eluyd. dyderpi agheu yrdu gyweithyd. clefyt a
 dyllid acangōeryt. Gōedy eur ac aryant achan- 19
 hōynyd. boet perth eu differth ygwerth eu dzyc
 ffyd. boet moz boet agoz eu kuffywy. kuffulwyr
 boet creu boet agheu eu kyweithyd. Kynan a 22
 chatwaladyr kadyr ynlluyd. Etmȳccaōz hyt
 vzaōt ffaōt aedeubyd. Deu vnben degyn dōys
 eu kuffyl. deu oẏfegyn faeffon opleit dofyd. 25
 deu hael deu gedaōl gōlat warthe gyd. deu di-

archar baraŵt vnffaŵt vnffyd. deu erchwynaŵc 1
 prydein mirein luyd. deu arth nyf gŵna gŵarth
 kyfarth beunydyd. Ɖ yfgogan derwydon me- 3
 int aderuyd. o vynaŵ hyt lydaŵ yn eu llaŵ yt
 vyd. o dyuet hyt danet Ɖy bieuiyd. o waŵl hyt
 weryt hyt eu hebyr. Ilettataŵt eu pennaeth 6
 trof yr echŵyd. Attoz argynhon saeffon nybyd.
 Atchwelŵynt Ɖydyl ar eu hennydyd. rydzychaf-
 ŵynt gymry kadyr gyweithyd. bydinoed am 9
 gŵzŵf athŵzŵf milwyr. Atheyrned deŵs ryge-
 dŵyf eu ffyd. iwif ypop llyghes tres aderuyd.
 Achymot kynan gan ygilyd. ny alwaŵz gyn- 12
 hon yn gynifwyr namyn kechmyn katwal-
 adyr ae gyfnewitwyr. Eil kymro llawen lla-
 far auyd. Am ynyf gymŵyeit heit aderuyd. 15
 pan safhŵynt galaned ŵzth eu hennydyd. hyt yn
 aber fantwic sŵynedic vyd. Allmyn argych-
 wyn yalltudyd. ol ŵzth ol attoz areu hennydyd. 18
 Saeffon ŵzth agoz ar voz peunydyd. kymry gŵen-
 eraŵl hyt vzaŵt gozuyd. Na cheiffŵynt lyfraŵz
 nac agaŵz bzydyd. Arymes yr ynys hon nam- 21
 yn hyn ny byd. Jolŵn iri agreŵys nef ac eluyd.
 poet tywyffaŵc dewi yrkynifwyr. ynyrygge-
 lli kaer am duŵ yffyd. ny threinc ny dieinc nyt 24
 ardifydyd. ny ŵyŵ ny wellyc ny phlyc ny chryd.

c

Angar kyfyndaŵt.

BArd yman ymae neu cheint aganho. kanet 1
 pan darffo. fywedyd yn yt uo. haelon am
 nacco. nyf deubi arotho. tróy ieith talieffin. bu- 3
 dyd emellin. kian pan darfu. lliawf ygyfolu. by-
 lleith bit areith auacdu. neuf duc yn geluyd. ky-
 ureu argywyd. Góiaón aleferyd. adófyndyf. 6
 gónaei o varó vyó. ac aghyfoeth yó. góneynt
 eu peiron averwynt heb tan. góneynt eu de-
 lideu yn oes oeffeu. dydóyth dydyccaót. odyfyn- 9
 wedyd góaót. Neut angar kyfyndaót. póy ychy-
 nefaót. kymeint kerd kíódaót adelif aóch taf-
 aót. pyr na threthóch traethaót. llat uch llyn 12
 llathzaót. penillyach paób dybydaf yna gnaót.
 dófyndyfu ygnaót. neur dodyó yftygnaót. Tzy-
 dyd par ygnat. Tzi vgein mlyned yt poztheis 15
 i laózwed. yn dófyndy kaó achiwed. yn eluyd tired.
 kanweif am dioed. kant rihyd odynoed. kan yó
 yd aethant. kan yó ydoethant. kan eilewyd y 18
 gant. Ac ef ae darogant. Ladon verch liant. oed
 bychan ychwant y eur ac aryant. Póyr byó ae
 diadaf góaet yarwynwaf. odit traethatoz maóz 21
 molhatoz. mitóyf talieffin. ryphzydafy iaón llin.
 paraót hyt ffin yg kyneló elphin. Neur deiryg- 23
 het o rif eur dylyet. Pan gassat ny charat anúdon
 abzat. nu ny chwenychvat tróy gogyuec angóa-
 ót. Agogyfarchóy góaót bzaót ózthyf ny góybyd 26
 [nebaót.

Doethur p̄aif geluyd. difp̄óyllaó̄t sywedyd. 1
 am 6yth am edzy6yth am doleu dynwedyd.
 Am g6yr g6aó̄t geluyd. kerdón duó̄ yffyd tr6y 3
 ieith talhayarn. bedyd budyd varn. avarn6ys
 teithi angerd̄ vardoni. Ef ae rin rodes awen ag-
 hymes. Seith vgein ogyruen yffyd yn awen. 6
 6yth vgein opop vgein euyd yn vn. yn ann6fyn
 ydi6yth. yn ann6fyn ygoz6yth. yn ann6fyn is
 eluyd. yn awyr uch eluyd ymae aeg6ybyd py ! 9
 triftit yffyd g6ell no llewenyd. Gogón dedyf ra-
 deu awen pan deffreu. Am geluyd taleu. am det-
 wyd dieu. am buched ara. am oeffeu yfcozua. 12
 am haua^l teyrned. py hyt eu kygwara. Am gy-
 haua^l ydynt tr6y weryt ma6zhyd̄ic. fywyd pan
 dygyfrensit awel uchel gyt. pan v̄yd gohoy6 b̄z̄yt
 pan v̄yd moz hyfryt. pan y6 g6zd echen. pan e- 16
 chzeu6y^t uchel. neu heul pan dodir. pan y6 toi
 tir. toi tir p6y meint. pan tynhit g6ytheint.
 G6ytheint pan tynnit. Pan y6 g6yrd g6eryt.
 G6eryt pan y6 g6yrd. P6y echenif k̄yrd. kyrd 20
 p6y echenis. ystirp6y ystyry6ys. Ystyry6y^t yn
 llyfreu pet wynt pet ffreu. pet ffreu pet wynt.
 pet auon arhynt. pet auon yd ynt. dayar p6y y 23
 llet. neu p6y ythe6het. gogón tr6s llafna6z am
 rud am la6z. gogón atrefna6z r6g nef alla6z. pan
 atfein aduant. pan ergyr diuant. pan lewych 26

aryant. pan vyd tywyll nant. Anadyl pan yó du. 1
 pan yó creu auu. buch pan yó bannaóç. Gózeic
 pan yó ferchaóç. llaeth pan yó góyn. pan yó 3
 glas kelyn. pan yó baruaóç myn. ynlliaóç me
 hyn. pan yó baruaóç. pan yó keu efóç. pan yó
 medó colóyn. pan yó lledyf ozdóyn. pan yó bzith 6
 iyrchwyn. Pan yó hallt halóyn. Czóç pan yó
 yftern. pan yó lletrud góern. Pan yó góyrd lli-
 nos. pan yó rud egroes. neu wreic ae dioes. 9
 Pan dygynnu nos. py datweir yffyd yn eur lli-
 ant. ny óyr neb pan rudir ybzon huan. llió yn
 erkynan newyd anahaóç ydóyn. Tant telyn 12
 py góyn. coc py góyn py gan. py geidó ydidan.
 py dydóç garthan gereint ar arman. Py dydóç
 glein o erddygnaóç vein. Pan yó per erwein. 15
 pan yó góyrlíó bzein. Talhayarn yffyd móyhaf
 yfywedyd. Póy amgyffraóç góyd o aches amot
 dyd. Gogón da adzóç cóç a. cóç amewenir móç.
 maóç meint gogyhóç. kaóç póy ae dylifas. Póy 19
 góaóç gozffennaf. póy abzegethaf. eli ac eneaf.
 Gogón gogeu haf. auydant ygayaf. awen aga-
 naf. odófynd ys dygaf. auon kyt beryt. gogón 22
 ygóçhyt. Gogón pan dyueinó. gogón pan dy-
 leinó. Gogón pan dillyd. gogón pan wefcryd.
 Gogón py pegoz yffyd ydan voz. Gogón eu heif- 25
 foç paóç yny ofcozd. Pet gygloyt yffyd yn dyd

pet dyd ym blóydyn. pet paladyr yg kat. pet 1
 dof yg kawat. Atuóyn yt rannaót góaót nóy
 mefyl gogyffraót. Aches góyd góydyon. go- 3
 gón i nebaót. py lenwif auon arpobyl phara-
 on. py dydóc róynnon baran achóysson. ppyf-
 caól odef pan dzychafafóyt nef. Póy uu ffozch hó- 6
 yl odayar hyt awyr. pet byffed am peir am vn
 am nedeir. póy enó ydeu eir. ny eing yn vn
 peir. pan yó moz medóhaót. pan yó du pyfcaót. 9
 mozuóyt uyd eu cnaót. hyd pan yómedyfc.
 pan yó gannaóc pyfc. pan yó du troet alarch
 góyn. pedzydaóc góayó llym. llóyth nef nyt 12
 yftyg. py pedeir tywarchen ny wys eu gozffen.
 py voch neu py gróydyr hyd. Athgyfarchaf
 vargat vard. góz yth gynnyd efcyrn nyól. 15
 códynt deu rayadyr góynt. Tzaethattoz vgy-
 gofec. yn efrei yn efroec. yn efroec yn efrei.
 Laudatu laudeate ieffu. Eil góeith ym rithat. 18
 bum glas gleiffat. bum ki bum hyd. bum
 ióch ymynyd. bum kyff bum raó. bum bó-
 ell yn llaó. bum ebill yg gefel blóydyn ahan- 21
 her. bum keilyaóc bzithwyn arieir yn eidin.
 bum amós arre. bum taró tofte. bum bóch
 melinaóz mal ymaethaóz. bum gronyn er- 24
 kennis. ef tyfóys ymryn. Amettaóz am dot-
 taóz yn Sawell ymgyrraóz ymrygiaóz olaó. 26

62th vyg godeida6. Am haruolles yjar grafrud 1
 grib efcar. Gozffowysseis na6 nos yny chroth
 yn was. bum aeduedic. bum llat rac g6ledic. 3
 bum mar6 bum by6. keig ydym edi6. bum y
 arwada6t. yracda6 bum ta6t. Am eil kyghozes
 gref grafrud am rodes. odit traethattoz ma6z 6
 molhatoz. Mit6yf talieffin ryphrydaf ia6nllin.
 paraha6t hyt ffin. ygkynnel6 elphin. **Kat** 8

Bvm ynllia6s rith kyn bum dif- **godeu.**
 gyfrith. bum cledyf culurith. credaf pan
 writh. bum deigyr yn awyr. bum serwa6 syr. 11
 bum geir ynlllythyr. bum llyfyr ym p6zifer.
 bum llugyrn lleufer bl6ydyn ahanher. bum
 pont ar triger ar trugein aber. bum hynt b6 14
 eryr. bum coz6c ymyr. bum darwed yn llat.
 bum dof ygkawat. bum cledyf yn aghat. bum
 yfc6yt yg kat. bum tant yn telyn lletritha6c 17
 na6 bl6ydyn. yn d6fyr yn ewyn. bum ysp6g
 yn tan. bum g6yd yn^{g6}arthan. nyt mi 6yf ny
 gan keint yr yn bychan. keint yg kat godeu 20
 b6ic. rac pzydein wledic. g6eint veirch canholic.
 llygheffoed meuedic. g6eint mil ma6zem. Ar-
 na6 yd oed canpen. Achat erdygna6t dan von 23
 ytaua6t. Achat arall yffyd ynywegilyd. llyff-
 an du gaffa6. Cant ewin arna6. Neidyr vze-
 ith griba6c. cant eneit tr6y becha6t aboenir 26

yny chnaót. bum yg kaer nefenhir ñaó ytgriffynt
 wellt agóyd. kenynt gerdozyon kryffýnt katua- 2
 on. datóyreín y vzythron aozeu góytýon. gelwyf-
 fit ar ñeífon argríft oachóyffon. hyt pan ygóa-
 rettei yren róy digonfei. As attebóys dofýd tróy 5
 ieith ac eluyd. rithóch riedaóç wyd. gantaó yn
 lluyd. Aróyfraó peblic. kat arllaó annefic. pan
 fýnhóyt godeu. ygobeith an godeu. dygottozynt 8
 godeu opedzydant tanheu. kóydynt am aereu.
 trychón trymdieu. dyar gardei bun. tardei am-
 atgun. Blaen llin blaen bun. budyant buch 11
 anhun. nyn gónei emellun. góæt góyr hyt
 an clun. móyhaf teir aryfgryt. Achwerif ym
 byt. Ac vn aderyó o yfyr dilyó. Achrift ycroccaó 14
 adydbzaót racllaó. Góern blaen llin awant gyf-
 feuin. helyc acherdin. buant hóyr yr vydin.
 Eirinwýd yspin anwhant o dynin. kerí kywre- 17
 nhin. gózthrychyat gózthrin. IFuonwyd eith-
 yt. erbyn llu ogeózyt. Auanwyd góneithyt. ny
 gozeu emwyt. yr amgelóch bywyt. Ryfwyd 20
 agóyduóyt. ac eido yrybzyt. moz eithin yrgryt.
 Siryan fenyffit. Bedó yry vaóz vzyt. bu hóy2 gó-
 ifcyffit. nyt yry lyfyrder. namyn yry vaózed. 23
 Anron delif bzyt. allmyr uch allfryt. IFenitwyd
 ygkynted. kadeir gygwryffed. onn gozeu ar-
 dyrched rac bzon teyrned. llóyf yry varanhed. 26

nyt ofcoes troetued. ef lladei apherued ac eithaf 1
 adiwed. collwyd berniffit eiryf a^{dy} aryfgryt. gŷy-
 rof gŷyn yvyt. tarŷ trin teyrn byt. Mozaŷc a 3
 Mozyt. ffawyd. ffynyeffit. kelyn gleffyffit bu ef
 ygŷzhyt. yspydat amnat. heint ech yaghat.
 gŷinwyd gozthŷat. gozthozyffit ygat. redyn 6
 anreithat. banadyl rac bzagat yn rychua bzi-
 wat. eithin ny bu vat. yrhynny gŷerinat.
 Gzuc budyd amnat. dy werin sŷynat. hydgŷyr 9
 erlynyat. Derŷ buanaŷz. racdaŷ crynei nef all-
 aŷz. Glelyn gleŷ dzuffyaŷz yenŷ ym peullaŷz. claf-
 ufwyd kygres kymraŷ arodes. Gŷzthodi gŷzth- 12
 odes ereill o tyllles. Per gozeu gozmes ym plym-
 lŷyt maes. gozuthaŷc kywyd aches veilon.
 wyd. kaŷtan kewilyd gŷzthzyat fenwyd. Han- 15
 tit du muchyd. handit crŷm mynyd. handit
 kyl coetdyd. handit kynt myr maŷz. erpan
 gigleu yr aŷz. Andeilas blaen bedŷ. andatrith 18
 datedŷ. An maglas blaen derŷ o warchan ma-
 elderŷ. wherthinaŷc tu creic. ner nyt yŷtereic.
 Nyt o vam athat pan ymdigonat. Am creu 21
 am creat. onaŷ rith llafanat. o ffrŷyth offrŷy-
 theu. offrŷyth duŷ dechzeu. o vziallu ablodeu
 bze. o vlaŷt gŷydeu agodeu. opzid opzidzet y 24
 pan ymdigonet. o vlaŷt danat oŷfyr ton naŷ-
 vet. Am sŷynŷys i vath. kyn bum di^eret.

Am sóynóys i wytyon maónut o bzython. o 1
 eurwys o euron. o euron o vodzon o pypm
 pumhónt keluydon. Arthaóon eil math pan 3
 ymdygyaed. Am sóynóys i wledic. pan vei
 let lofcedic. Am sóynóys "fywydon "fýwyt kyn
 byt. pan vei genhyf y vot pan vei veint byt. 6
 hard bard bud an gnaót arwaót ytuedaf atra-
 etho tauaót. Góaryeif yn llychóz. kyfceif !
 ym pozffoz. neu bum yn yfcoz gan dylan eil 9
 moz. yg kylchet ym perued róg deulin teyrned.
 yndeuywó anchwant onef pan doethant.
 yn annófyn llifereint ózth uróydzin dybyd- 12
 ant petwar vgeint cant. A góeint yr eu whant.
 nyt ynt hyn nyt ynt ieu no mi yn eu bareu.
 Aryal can hóz ageni paób anaó cant oed gen- 15
 hyf inheu. yg cledyf bzith góaet bzi am dar-
 wed o douyd o golo lle yd oed. odof yt las baed.
 ef gózith ef datwrith. ef gózith ieithoed. llach- 18
 ar yenó llaóffer. lluch llywei nifer. yfceinynt
 yn ufel. odof yn uchel. bum neidyr vzeith y
 mryn. bum góiber yn llyn. bum ser gan gyn- 21
 byn. bum bóyftuer hyn. vyg cafful am kaóc
 armaaf nyt yn dzóc. petwar vgeint múc ar
 paób adydóc. pypm pemhónt aghell ayntal 24
 am kyllell. wech march melynæell. canweith
 yffyd well. Vy march melynghan kyfret agóy- 26

lan. mihun nyt eban. kyfróg moz aglan. neu 1
 gozóyf góætlan. Arnaó cant kynran. rud em
 vyg kychóy. eur vy yfcóytróy. ny ganet ynadóy 3
 Anu ym gowy namyn gozonóy o doleu edzyóy.
 hir wynn vy myffaó. pell na bum heuffaó.
 Tzeigleis ymyón llaó. kyn bum lleenaó. Tzei- 6
 gleis kylchyneif kyfceif cant ynys. cant
 caer athzugys. derwydon doethur. darogenóch
 ý arthur. yffit yffyd gynt. neur uu ergenhynt. 9
 Ac vnaderyó o yfyr dilyó. achrist ycroccaó. adyd-
 bzaót raclaó. eurem yn euryll. mi hudóyf berth- 11
 yll ac óydyf dzythyll o erymef fferyll. **Mab gyf-**
Ryfarchaf ym ren yyftry - **reu Taliessin.**
 Raó awen. py dyduc aghen kyn no cherituen. 15
 kyffefin ym byt auu eiffywyt. meneich aleit pyr
 nam dyweit. pyr nam ergryt. vn aó. namherly-
 nyt. py datóyreith móc. pyt echenif dzó. py ffyn-
 haón adióc uch argel tywyllóc. pan yó kalaf cann.
 pan yó nof lloergan. arall ny chanhóyt dy yfcóyt 19
 allan. Pan yó gofaran túzóf tonneu ózth lan.
 yndial dylan. dydahaed attan. pan yó moz tróm
 maen. pan yó moz llym dzaen. Adósti póy góell
 ae von ae yvlaen. pyperif paróyt róg dyn acan- 23
 nóyt. Póy góell yadóyt ae ieuanc aellóyt. Adó-
 oft ti peth óyt pan vych yn kyfcóyt. Aecozff ae e-
 neit. Ae argel canhóyt. eilewyd keluyd pyrnám 26

dywedyd. aŵdofti cŵd uyd nof yn arhos dyd. aŵd-
 ofti arwyd. pet deilen yffyd. py dzychefis my- 2
 nyd kyn rewinyaŵ eluyd. py gynheil magŵ-
 yr dayar yn bŵeffŵyl. eneit pŵy gŵynaŵz pŵy 4
 gŵelas ef pŵy gŵyr. ryfedaf yn llyfreu naf gŵd- 5
 ant yn diheu. eneit pŵy y hadneu pŵy pŵyt
 y haelodeu. py parth pan dineu ry wynt a
 ryffreu. ryfel anygnaŵt. pechadur periclaŵt. 8
 Ryfedaf arwaŵt pan uu ygŵadaŵt. py gozeu
 meddaŵt o ved abzagaŵt. py gozyŵ yffaŵt amŵ-
 yn duŵ trindaŵt. pyr ytraethŵn i traythaŵt. na- 11
 myn ohonaŵt. py perif keinhaŵc oaryant ro-
 daŵt. pan yŵ moz redegawc. karr moz eithiaŵc.
 agheu feilyawc ym pop gŵlat yfrannaŵc. agheu 14
 uch an pen yflledan ylenn. Vch nef noe nen. hy-
 naf uyd dyn pop amfer pan anher a ieu ieu pop
 amfer. yffit apzyderer oz bŵeffent haed. gŵedy 17
 anreufed pyr yn gŵna ni byrhoedled. digaŵn
 llaŵzyded kyweftŵch abed. ar gŵz an gŵnaeth
 oz wlat gŵerthefin. boet ef an duŵ an duŵch 20
 attaŵ oz diwed.

Daronŵy

Dvŵ differth nefŵy rac llanŵ llet ofrŵy. kyn-
 taf atarrŵy. atreif dzof vozdŵy. py pŵen a 23
 vo mŵy. noget daronŵy. Nyt ŵy am nodŵy am-
 gylch balch nefŵy. yffit rin yffyd uŵy gŵaŵz gŵyr
 gozonŵy. odit ae gŵypŵy. hutlath vathonŵy. yg 26

koet pan tyfóy. ffróytheu nóy kymróy. Ar lan 1
 góylylonóy. kynan ae kaffóy pzyt pan wledych-
 óy. dedeuant etwaeth trof trei athrof traeth. pe- 3
 deir pzif pennaeth. Arpymhet nyt góæth. góyr
 gózd ehelaeth ar pzydein aruaeth. Gózaged aui
 ffraeth. Eillon aui kaeth. Ryferthóy hiraeth med 6
 amarchogaeth. Dedeuho dóy rein. góedó agózy-
 aóe vein heyrn eu hadein. ar wyr yn gozyein.
 Dydeuho kynrein o amtir rufein. eu kerd agyg- 9
 ein eu góæó ayfcein. anan deró adzein. Argerd
 ytgygein. ki ytnnu. March yrynyaó. Eidon
 ywan. hóch y tyruu. pymhet llódyn góyn aw- 12
 naeth ieffu. o wisc adaf yymřa ymtrau. Góyd-
 uet coet kein eu fyllu. hyt yt uuant ahyt yt
 uu. pan wnel kymry kamualhau. keir aralluro 15
 póy karo nu. Lemeif i lam olam eglóe. keóffit
 da nyr gaho dzóe. Megedoꝛth run yffef aó'óe.
 róe kaerrian achaer ryóe. Róe dineidýn. adi- 18
 neidóe. eglur dzemynt awyl golóe. rac rynaóe
 tan dychyfróy móe. Anren duó anry amóe.

GN enó góledic nef 21
 Agoludaóe. ydzefynt biewyd gyneiluoáe.
 eiric y rethgren riedaóe. rieu ryfelgar geózher-
 uaóe. Ef differth aduóyn llan lleēnaóe. tozhyt 24
 vn hóch ardóyaóe. Hir dychyferuydein o bzydein
 gofein. o berth Maó ac eidin. Ny chymeryn ky- 26

uerbyn. kyweith kyweithyd clytwyn. Digon- 1
 ōyf digonef ylyghes. o beleidyr o bleigheit pzen
 wres. pzenyal yó ypaó b y trachwres. Aghyfnent 3
 ogadeu digones góallaó c góell góyduóyt noc
 arthles. kat yr agaches o achles góaó t gog-
 naó y bzot digones. Kat ymro vzetró yn tróy 6
 wres maó z tan. meidzaó l yó y trachwres..

kat yraekymró y kanhon. kat kat crynei yn
 aeron. kat yn arddunyon ac aeron eidywet. 9

eilywet y veibon. kat yg coet beit boet ron dyd.
 ny medylieifti dyalon. kat ynracuydaó l ama-
 bon. nyt atraó d aduraó t achubyon. kat yg wen- 12
 fteri ac estygi lloygyr. Safó aó c yn aó ner. kat
 ynrof terra gan waó z. oed hyó ft gó zagaó n egu-
 raó n. yndechzeu yghenyat ygeiraó z. o rieu o 15

ryfel rydifaó t. gó yr adigaó n godei gó arthegaó c.
 haeardur ahyfeid agó allaó c. Ac owein mon ma-
 el gynig deuaó t. a wnaó peithwyr gozweidaó c. 18
 ym pen coet cledyfein. Atuyd kalaned gó ein. a
 bzein ar difperaó t. ympzydein yneidin yn ade-
 ueaó c yggafran ynaduan bzecheinaó c. yn er- 21
 byn ynyfcó n gaenaó c. ny wyl gó z nywelas

Gó allaó c. **Glafwaó t Talieffin. xxiiii. a tal.**

REnnadeu am dodynt mozynt anuonaó c. 24
 Dygaó n ymlletcynt meint vvg keudaó t.

Gnaó t róyf yn heli beli wiraó t. Gnaó t yfcó yt

yfcaón argefyn yfcaót. Gnaót góyth ac adóyth 1
 oyfpydaót gaer. Anaó cant maer maróhaót.
 Atvyd mei ar venei crei gyflogaót. Atvyd 3
 móy argonóy creith góynyeith gónahaót.
 Adoer lløeith dyrreith anaó baraót. O heyrn
 erchwyrn edyrn dyrnaót. Tzi dillyn diachoz 6
 dzoch dzymluaóc. Teir llyghes yn aches ary-
 mes kyn bzaót. Tzi diwedyd kat am tri phri-
 aót gólat. Gónahaót bat betraót. Tzi opop 9
 tri. tri phechaót. Ac eryri vze varnhaót. llu o
 feif. eil oynt. trydyd dygnaót. ygkymry yd
 erhy gózaged góeddaót. Rac baran kynan 12
 tan tardaót. katwaladyr ae cónyn. bzióhaót
 bze abzónyn. Góellt atho tei. ty tandaót. At
 vyd ryfedaót. gó2 gan verch yvzaót. Dyfyn- 15
 hyn duraót olin anaraót. o honaó ytyfhaót
 coch kattybzudaót. Nyt arbet nanaót. nach-
 efynderó na bzaót. ózth lef cozn kadó2 naó cant 18
 yn afyrdól. obedzydant dygnaót. Dygozelwi
 lefni olafwaót efret. ózth agaód ygeudaót.

QYdóyf Merweryd. Molaót duó dofyd. lló2ó 21
 kyfranc kywyd. kyfreu dyfynwedyd.
 hard bzon fywedyd. pan at leferyd. áwen
 cúdechuyd. ar veinyoeth veinyd. Beird 24
 llafar llucde. eu góaót nym gre. aryftrat
 aryftre. yftryó maó2 m mire. Nyt mi óyf

Kadeir talieffin. xxiiii.

kerd uut. Gogyfarch veird tut. Ryt ebzoydaf dzut.
Rytaalmaf ehut. Ryduhunaf dzemut. Teyrn 2
terwynwolut. Nyt mi oyf kerd vas. Gogyfarch
veird treis. Bath vadaol idas. dofyn eigyaon
adas. poy amlewif kaf. kamp ym pop noeth- 5
as. pan y6 dien golith. allat goenith. agolit
goenyn. aglut ac yftoz. ac ely6 tra moz. ac
eur biben lle6. Allen aryant goio. Arudem 8
agraon. Ac ewyn eigyaon. py dyfryf ffynha-
on ber6z byryrdaon. py gyffyllt goerin bze- 7
ci boned llyn. All6yth lloer wehyn. lledyf llo- 11
ned verlyn. a sywyon fynh6yr. Afewyd am
loer. Agofr6y goed goyr. G6zth awel awyr. a
mall amerin. ag6adaol tra merin. a choz6c 14
goytrin. arlla6 pererin. aphybyr aphyc. ac
vzdaol fegyrffyc. allyffeu medyc. lle all6yr ven-
ffyc. Abeird ablodeu. agudic bertheu. Abziallu 17
abz6deil. ablaen goyd godeu. a mall ameu-
ued. amynych adneued. ag6in tal kibed. O
rufein hyt roffed. ad6fyn d6fyr ech6yd. Daon 20
ylif dofyd. Neu pzen pura6z vyd. ffr6ythla-
on ygynnyd. Rei ias berwidyd oduch peir
pum6yd. ag6iaon auon. Agofr6y hinon. a 23
mel a meillon a medgyrn medwon ad6-
yn yd2agon. da on y derwydon. 25

GOlychafi guloyd argloyd pop echen arben- 1
 hic touoed yghyoed am ozden. keint yn
yfpyda^ot uch gira^ot aflawen. keint rac mei- 3
 bon llyr yn ebyr henuelen. G^oleif treis trydar
 ac auar ac aghen. ytlethrynt lafna^oz ar pen-
 na^oz difg^owen. keint rac vd clotleu. yndoleu 6
hafren. Rac bzoch^uael powyf agar^oys vya^uwen.
 keint yn adu^oyn rodle ymoze rac vzyen. Yn-
 ewyd am antraet goaet ardien. Neut amuc 9
ygkadeir opeir kerritwen. handit ryd vyn
tafa^ot yn ada^ot goa^ot ogyrwen. G^oa^ot ogyr-
wen uferen roy digones arnunt. Allefrith a 12
golith ames. Ystyryem yn ll^oyr kyn cl^oyr cyf-
 fes. dyfot yn diheu agheu neffnes. ac am tired
 enlli dybi dylles. dyreha^oz lloga^oz argla^oz aches. 15
agalwn ary^oz an digones. An noth^oyr rac g-
ythll^oyth aghes. Pan alwer tiryon ynyf von
tiryon vaes. G^oyn eu byt oy goleidon Saeffon 18
 artres. Dod^oyr deganh^oyr yamryffon. amael-
gon uyhaf yach^oyyffon. ellygeis yargl^oyd
yg^oyd deon. elphin pendefic ryhodigyon. ys- 21
 fit imi teir kadeir kyweir kyffon. ac yt vza^ot
 para^ot gan gerdozyon. Bum ygkat godeu
 gan lleu ag^odydon. oy ari^oth^oys goyd eluyd 24
 ac eletron. Bumy gan vzan yn iwerdon. G^oe-
 leif pan lad^oyt ymoz^od^oyt tyllon. kigleu gyf-
 arfot am gerdolyon ag^oydyl diefyl diferogyon. 27

Open ren 6leth hyt luch reon. kymry yn vn 1
 vzyt g6zhyt 6zyon. G6zet dy gymry yg kym-
 elri. teir kenedyl g6ythla6n o ia6n teithi. G6 3
 ydyl abzython a romani. awnahon dyhed ady-
 uyci. Ac am teruyn pzydein kein ythrefi. ke-
 int racteyrned uch med leftri. ygkein6n de- 6
 on im aedyrodi. and6y penfywet ket ryferthi.
 ys kyweir vyg kadeir ygkaerfidi. Nys pla6d
 n6b heint aheneint auo yndi. ys g6yr mana- 9
 6yt aphryderi. teir ozyan⁷am tan agan recdi.
 Ac am ybanneu ffrydyeu g6eilgi. arffynha6n
 ff6ythla6n yffyd oducht. ys whegach noz ! 12
 g6in g6yn yllyn yndi. Ag6edy ath iolaf ozuchaf
 kyn g6eryt gozot kymot athi. **Kadeir Teyr-**
AReith a6dyl eglur. awen tra mef- **non. ccc.**
 fur. Am g6z deu a6dur. o echen aladur. Ae 16
 ffonfa ae ffur. aereom rehtur. Ae ri r6yfyadur.
 Ae rif yfcrythur. Ae goch gochleffur. Ae ergyr
 dzos uur. aekadeir gymeffur. ymplith gofcozd 19
 nur. Neuf duc oga(2)nur. meirch g6el6 gofthro-
 dur. Teyrnon henur. heilyn pascadur. treded
 dofyn doethur y vendiga6 arthur. Arthur ven- 22
 digan argerd gyfaenan⁷. ar6yneb ygkat. ar
 na6 byfitylat. p6y y tri chynweiffat. awerchet-
 wif g6lat. P6y ytri chyfan6hed chyfar6yd. aget- 25
 wif ar6yd. ada6 6zth awyd. erbyn eu hargl6yd.

Ban rinwed rotwyd. Ban vyd hyn hoywed. Ban 1
 cozn kerdetróyd. Ban bió ózth echóyd. Ban góir
 pan difgleir. Bannach pan lefeir. Ban pan doeth 3
 opeir. Ogyrwen awen teir. Bum mynaóc myn-
 weir. ygkozn ym nedeir. nydyly kadeir. ny gat-
 wo vvg geir. kadeir gynif glaer. Awen huaódy 6
 haer. Póy enó yteir kaer. róg lliant allaer. nyf
 góyr ny vo taer eiffylut eu maer. Pedeir kaer
 yffyd. ympzydein powyffed. Rieu merweryd. 9
 Am nyt vo nyt vyd. Nyt vyd am nyt vo. llyghes-
 faóz avo. Tohit góanec tra gro. Tir dylan dirbo.
 Nac eillt nac ado. na bzyn na thyno. na rynnaó 12
 godo. Rac góynt pan sozho. kadeir teyrnon. kel-
 uyd róy katwo. keiffitoz ygno. keiffitoz kedic. 14
 ketwyr colledic. Tebygafi dull dic. odiua pende-
 uic. odull diuynníc. oleon luryc. Dzychafaót
 góledic. Am terwyn henwı euwic. Bzeuhaót 17
 bzagaót bziç. Bzeuaól eiffozic. Oric amerin am
 teruyn chwhefrin. Jeithoed edein. Aches ffyfc-
 yolin. mordóyeit merin. oplant Saraphin. 20
 dogyn dófyn diwerin. dillygem elphin. **Kadeir**
REn rymaóyr titheu. ker- **Kerrituen. ccc.**
Rreifant om karedeu. Yn deweint ympyl- 23
 geineu. llewychaót vy lleufereu. Mynaóc hoed-
 yl Minaóc ap lleu. aweleifi yma gynheu. Di-
 wed yn llechued lleu. Bu gózd yhózd ygkadeu. 26

Auacdu vymab inheu. Detwyd douyd r6y goz- 1
 eu. ygkyfamryffon kerdeu. oed g6well y synh6-
 yr noz veu. keluydaf g6z agigleu. G6ydyon 3
 ap don dygynuertheu. Ahud6yf g6zeic ovlodeu
 Adyduc moch odeheu. kan bu ida6 difgozeu. dzut
 ym6t ag6ryt pletheu. Arith6ys goz6yda6t yar 6
 plaga6t lys. ac enweryf kyfr6yeu. Pan varn-
 her ykadeireu. Arbenhic vdun yveu. Vyg ka-
 deir am peir am deduon am areith tryadyl ga- 9
 deir gyffon. Rym gelwir kyfr6ys yn llys don.
 Mi ac euron6y ac euron. G6eleif ymlad taer
 yn nant ffrangcon. Du6 ful p6yt pylgeint 12
 r6g 6ytheint ag6ydyon. Dyf ieu yn geugant
 yd aethant von. y geiffa6 yfcut ahudolyon. Aran-
 rot dzem clot tra g6a6z hinon. M6yhaf g6arth 15
 ymarth o parth b6ython. Dybzys am ylys ef-
 nyf afon. Afon ae hechryf g6zyf g6zth terra. a
 G6en6yn ychynbyt kylch byt eda. Nyt 6y dy- 18
 weit geu llyfreu beda. kadeir getwided yffyd
 yma. Ahyt vza6t para6t yn europa. An roth6y
 ytrinda6t trugared dydbza6t. kein garda6t 21
 gan wyrda. **Kanu yg6ynt. ccc. a tal.**

DEchymic p6y y6. creat kyn dily6. creadur
 kadarn heb gic heb afc6zn. heb 6ytheu heb 23
 waet. heb pen aheb traet. Ny byd hyn ny byd
 ieu. no get ydechzeu. Ny da6 oe odeu yr ofyn nac

agheu. ny dioes eiffeu gan greaduryeu. Maó 1
 duó moz wynneu ban daó odechzeu. Maó yverth-
 ideu y gó2 ae gozeu. Ef ymaes ef yg koet heb laó 3
 aheb troet. heb heneint heb hoet. heb eidigaf ad-
 oet. Ac ef yn gyfoet aphymhoes pymhoet. ahe-
 uyt yffyd hyn pet pemhónt ulóydyn. Ac ef yn 6
 gyflet acóyneb tytwet. Ac ef ny anet. Ac ef ny
 welet. Ef ar voz ef ar tir ny wyl ny welir. ef yn
 aghywir ny daó pan vynnir. Ef artir ef ar voz 9
 ef yn anhebco2. ef yn diachoz ef yn dieiffoz. ef o
 pedeiroz ny byd ó2th gyghoz. Ef kychwyn agoz
 oduch maen mynuoz. ef llafar ef mút. ef yn 12
 anuynut. ef yn ó2d ef yndzut pan tremyn tros
 tut. ef mut ef llafar. ef yn ozdear. Móyhaf y 14
 vanyar aróyneb dayar. ef yn da ef yndzóc. ef yn
 aneglóc. ef yn anamlóc. kanyf góyl golóc. Ef
 yndzóc ef ynda. ef hónt ef yma. ef aantrefna 17
 nydíócawna. E Ny díóc awnech. Ac "yn dibech" ef.
 Ef yn wlyp ef yn sych. ef adaó yn vynych. Owres
 heul. Ac oeruel lloer. lloer yn anlles. handit llei
 ygózes. Vn gó2 ae gozeu yrholl greaduryeu. 21
 ef bieu dechzeu. adiwed diheu. nyt kerdaó2 kel-
 uyd. ny mohóy dofyd. Nyt kywir keinyat. ny
 molhóy ytat. Ny naót vyd aradyr. heb heyrn 24
 heb hat. Ny bu oleuat. kyn ile creat. Ny byd
 effeirat. ny bendicco auyrllat. Ny óybyd anygnat.

yfeith lauanat. degwlat darmerthat. yn eg- 1
 ylaó2 wlat. Decuet digarat. digaróys eu tat.
 Digaru kawat ynróy rewinyat. Ilucuffer 3
 llygrat. eiffó2 eiffyflat. Seith feren yffyd. ofe-
 ithnaón dofyd. Seon fywedyd. áóyr eu defnyd.
 Marca marceduf. ola olunuf. Luna lafuruf. 6
 Jubiter. veneruf. Oheul ohydruer yt gyrch
 lloer lleufer. Nyt cof yn ofer. nyt croc ny cre-
 ter. an tat an pater. an kar an kymer. yn ren 9
 nyn ranher. gan luç llucuffer.

Rychwedyl am dodyó o galchuynyd. Góarth 12
 yndeheubarth anreith clotryd. Da aryd
 yleu dywaled y vedyd. lLaón yó yfstrat lawen
 gynnyd. llara llued peblet llara arall vzo. kat
 gozmes tratrachwres bzo. Odit o gymry ae 15
 llafaro. Dyfet dygyrchet bió mab idno. Ac ny
 lleffffit neb ny do. yr talu can mu yrof vn llo.
 Goleith dyfcarant amgant dy vzo. Mal tan 18
 tóym tARTH yn yt vo. Pan gyrchaffam ni tróy-
 det artir góydno. Oed kelein veinwen róg gra-
 yan agro. Pan ymchoeles echóyd o gludóys 21
 vzo. Nyt efrefóys buch 62th y llo. Gogyfarch
 vabon o arall vzo kat. pan amuc owein bió
 yvzo. kat yn ryt alclut. kat yn ygwen. kat 23
 yggoffulóyt abān udun. kat rac rodawyf ei-
 róyn dzych. Góayawaó2 du alleulenyn. kat tu- 26

man llachar derlyó derlin. yfcóyda(2 ynllaó gar- 1
 than yggryn. Awelei vabon arranwen reidaól.
 rac bió reget ykymyscyn. Ony bei acadaned yd 3
 ehettyn. Rac wabon heb galaned óy nyt eyn.
 Ogyfarfot difcyn achychwýn kat. Gólat vabon
 góehenyt anoleithat. Ban difgynnóys owein 6
 rac bió ytat. tardei galch achóyr acyspydat.
 Nyt yfcafael yneb dóyn bió moel. kyt efclóch
 rac góyr rein rudyon. Rac pedzydan dande rac 9
 kadarn gyfóyre. Rac góyar ar gnaót. rac afar
 yftaenaót. Kychwedyl am dodyó oleutired deheu.
 Tzaeth rieu goleu haelon. Nyth yogyfeirch och-
 wynogyon am ryt oz am góern ygatuaon. 13
 Ban berit kat ri róyf dzagon. Billt na owillt
 bió rac mabon. Ogyfaruot gó2gun. bu kalaned
 ned rei yn run. Bu llewenyd dybyd yvzein. 16
 Ban ymadzaóđ góyr góedy nuchien kat. Nyt
 ef dieghif yfcóyt owein. Yfcóyt uolch ózthyat
 ygkat trablud. nyreei warthec heb óyneb rud. 19
 Rudyon beuder bió amaóz yrat. góyar go2gol-
 chel góarthaf iat. ac ar óyneb góyn ydyrgaf-
 fat. euóobell greulet genem dullyat. pzeid wen- 22
 hóys iolin. pzeid a daresteinat. pzeid rac taer
 uróydyr taer gyffeftraón. pzeid pengyfylchi.
 keig aryfcóydaóz. Maóz difcreinaóz llafnaóz
 am iat. kat yrac Owein maóz. maóz airat. 26

meindyd kódynt 6y wyr yn amóyn gólat. 1
 pan difcynnóys Owein rac góenwlat yr ech-
 óyd. Gozerefein bud oetat. **Kanu y med. xxiiii.**

GOlychaf wledic pendeuic pop wa. Gó2 a 4
 gynheil ynef arglóyd pop tra. Gó2 awna-
 eth y dófyr y baó6 yn da. Gó2 awnaeth popllat
 acaellóyda. Medhet maelgón mon ac an med- 7
 wa. Ævedgozn ewyn góerlyn góymha. As ky-
 nnull góenyn ac nyf móynha. Med hidleit mo-
 leit molut ypop tra. Ileaós creadur avac trá. 10
 awnaeth duó ydyn yry donha. Rei dzut rei mut
 ef æmóynha. Rei góyllt rei dof douyd ae góna.
 yndillig vdunt yndillat yda. Yn uóyt yn diaó6 13
 hyt vzaó6 yt parha. Golychafi wledic pendefic
 gólat hed. ydillóg elphin o alltuted. ygó2 am
 rodes ygóin ar czóf aīr med. ar meirch maó2 16
 modur mirein eu góed. Am rothóy etwa mal
 diwed. tróy vod duó yryd tróy enryded. pump
 pemhónt kalan ygkyman hed. Elffinaó6 var- 19
 chaó6 medhóyrdy oglede. **Kanu y czóf. xxiiii.**

GEithi etmynt gó2 agatóynt góynt. pan
 del yrihyd. gozuloedaó6 eluyd. Menhyt 22
 yntragywyd. yftidi auedyd dylif deweint adyd.
 Dyd ymamogaó2. Nos ymozffowyssaó2. Maf-
 wed auolhaó2. yó2th wledic maó2. Maó2 duó di- 25
 gones. heul haf ae rywres. Ac ef digones. bud

coet amaes. Galwetaoz yraches ar eilic aghymes.
 Galwettaoz pop neges. deuf dymgoares. Achyn ²
 dybydyn lloyth byt yr vn bzyn. ny ellynt ronyn
 heb gyfoeth mechteyrn. ef ae taod yn llyn hyny
 vo eginyn. ef ae taod yn weith arall. hyny vo yn ⁵
 vall. Dzeuhaoc dyderuyd. dysgofac yr eluyd. Gol-
 chettaoz yleftri. bit groyo y vzecci. Aphan vo
 anawell. dydyccaoz o gell. Dydyccaoz rac rieu. ⁸
 ykeingyfedeu. Nys gozthzyn pop deu. ymel ae
 gozeu. Duo etuynt yn of. yt vyd yny vod. llary-
 af yo trindaot. Gozoyth medo medohaot. Ovy- ¹¹
 nut pyfcaot. meint ygodzefi. Gzayan moz heli.
 kyn traeth reuerthi. Gzayan moz heli. y dan tywa-
ot am keud yar teithiaoc. mi hun am goaraot.
 Nydigonir nebaot. heb gyfoeth ytrindaot. ¹⁵
TEithi etmygant. yn tryffin garant. gallaoc
 gallogyd. anchwant fyboll fymaduoant.
 ban erdifel tanc. Neu nof cot dyuoyd. kod dir- ¹⁸
 gel racdyd. Aoyr kerd geluyd. py gel kallonyd.
 Am dyro am de. oz parth pan doyre. Py dyduoc
 llyo gayaf. pygytdechzeu lle. Yn dewif echiaoc.
 ffuf. ffous ffo diaoc. Ef duhun hunaoc. ef go- ²²
 bzyn karaoc. kymry kaeruedaoc. ytat garaodaoc.
 Dear meneiuon. dearmynaoc mon. maoz erch
 anudon. Goenhoys goallt hiroyn. am gaer oyr-
 agon. Poy atal ykeion. Ae Maelgon o von. Ae ²⁶

dyfyd oaeron ae coel ae kanaþon. Æ gózwedó 1
 ae veibon. nyt anchward yalon. oynyróyft-
 lon. ef kyrch kerdozyon. fe fyberó Seon. Neur 3
 dierueifirin. ymozdei vffin. ymozþhoed godo-
 din. yfceirurith kyfrenhin. bzan boze dewin.
 óyf kerdenhin hen. óyf kyfreu lawen. Athzaó 6
 ydygen. meu molaót vzyen. Eiryan eiryoes.
 llyminaó llumoes. Ruduedel auóys. Rudyn
 aellýnóys. kat yn hardnenóys. ynyr aebzi- 9
 wys. kant kalan kynnoys. kant car am y-
 uóys. Góeleif wyr gozuaó. Adygyrchynt
 aó. Góeleis waet arllaó. rac ruthyr cledyaó. 12
 Gleffynt efcyll góaó. efcozynt óy waywaó.
 Tzychant kalan kyman clotuaó. ynyr artir
 yn wir coch aó 15

ARchaf y wen yduó plóyf efcozi. perchen
 nef allaó póylluaó wofri. **A**duóyn ga-
 eryffyd ar glaó góeilgi. bit lawen ygkalan 18
 eiryan yri. Æ amfer pan wna moz maó ózhy-
 dzi. ys gnaót gozun beird uch med leftri. Dy-
 dybyd góanec arvzys dybzys idi. Adaóhóynt 21
 ywerlas oglaf ffichti. Æ am bóyf odeós dzof
 vygwedi. pan gattóyf amot kymot athi.

Aduóyn gaer yffyd arllydan llyn. Dinaf di- 24
 achoz moz oe chylchyn. gogyfarch ty pzydein
 kóð gygein hyn. Blaen llyn ap erbin boet teu 26

voyn. Bu gofcoz abu kerd yneil mehyn. Ac e- 1
 ryr uch óybyr allóybyr granwyn. Rac vd felyc
 nac efcar gychwyn. Clot wafcar agóanar yd 3
 ymdullyn. Aduóyn gaer yffyd arton naóuet.
 aduóyn eu góerin yn ymwaret. ny wnant
 eu dóynuyt tróy veuyilhaet. nyt ef eu defa- 6
 ót bot yngalet. Ny llafaraf eu arvyntróyd-
 et. noc eillon deu traeth góell kaeth dyfet.
 kyweithyd o ryd wled waretret. kynnóys 9
 róg pop deu gozeu kiwet. Aduóyn gaer yf-
 fyd ae góna kyman. medut amolut ac a-
 darbān. llyfyn ycherdeu yny chalan. Amar- 12
 glóyd hywyd heóe eiran. kyny vynet yny
 adóyt ynderuin llan. ef am rodes med agóin
 o wydzin ban. **Æ**duóyn gaer yffyd yn yr eg- 15
 lan. atuóyn yrodir ypaóó yran. Atwen yn
 dinbych gozwen góylan. kyweithyd wleid-
 ud ud erllyffan. Oed ef vyn defaóó i nos ga- 18
 lan. lledyfaóó ygan ri ryfel eiran. Allen llió
 ehoec amedu pzein. hyny uóyf tauaóó ar
 veird pzydein. Aduóyn gaer yffyd aekyffróy 21
 kedeu. oed meu yrydeu adewiffón. ny lafar-
 afi deith reith rycatón. ny dyly kelenic ny
 óyppe hón. yfcriuen bzydein bzyder bziffón. 24
 yn yt wna tonneu eu hymgyffrón. pereit
 hyt pell ygell atreidón. **Æ**duóyn gaer yffyd 26

yn ardóyrein. Gochaón ymedut ymolut gofrein. 1
 Aduóyn areu hoz efcoz gynfrein. Godef gózych
 dymbi hir yhadain. dychyrch bar karrec crec 3
 moz ednein. llit ymyón tyghet treidet trath-
 amein. a bleidut gozllóyt gozeu affein. Dimpy-
 ner oduch llat póy llad cofein. Bendith culóyd 6
 nef gytlef afein. arnyn gónel yn vzowyr goz-
 óyr owein. Aduóyn gaer yffyd arlan lliant.
 Aduóyn ytrodír ypaób ychwant. Gogyfarch tí 9
 vynet boet teu uóyant. Góayawaóz ryn rein
 aderllyffant. Duó merchyr góeleif wyr ygkyf-
 nofant. Dyf ieu bu góartheu aamugant. ac 12
 yd oed vziger coch ac och ardant. Oed lludued
 vynet dyd ydoethant. ac am Gefyn llech vaelóy
 kylchóy vziwant. cōđ Cóydyn ygan gefyn 15
 llu ogarant. **Plaeu yr reiff. x.c.**

EFrei etuyl ar veib ísrael vchel enuryt. kyt
 arif dilyn rydyneffeyn. Rygadóyf duó dial 18
 arplóyf pharaonuf. Dec pla poeni kyn eu bodi.
 ymoz affóys. kyffefinpla pyscaót difa. digna-
 ót annóyt. Eil pla llyffeint lluooffaó. lleóffynt 21
 ffronoed. Tei athrefneu athyleeu achelleu bó-
 yt. Tzyded góydbet góychyr gohóget góalatóyd. 23
 Petwar iccur cur am yfstyr edynogyon. Eil kýgn-
 hoef ffróyth coet amaes cnót kylyon. Pymhet
 bóyftnon ar holl vibnon egipcion. Belít mileđt 25

otróm aelet deritolyon. Chwechet heb eu. chwyf-
 fic crugeu creitheu mozyon. Seithuet taryan. kyn-
 llyfc athan aglaó kynóyt. Góynt gozdiberth. ar 3
 deil agóyd. Gythuet llofcuf. llydan eu cluft. blodeu
 kyfys. Naóuet aruthyr diuedlaóv vthyr doniaóv
 nofuf. Du tywyllóv dzem aneglóv egiptius. Dec 6
 veinyoeth móyhaf góynyeith ar plóyf kynrein.
 Crist ieffu crist ioní grein. hut ynt clydóv. chwech-
 ant milóv millet efrei. **Tzaóvfganu kynan gar-**

Rynan kat diffret amarllor- **wyn. m. bzoeh.**
 Reifket. kanyt geu gofyget. Góvthelgón tref- 11
 bzet. kant gozóyd kyfret aryant eu tudet. Cant
 lleng éhoec o vn o vaen gyffret. Cant armell ym
 arffet. Aphympónt cathet. Cledyf góein karrec 14
 dyrngell góell honeb. cant kynan kaffat. kas
 anwelet katellig ystret. kat anyfcoget. kat ar
 óy kyrchet. góaywaóv ebzifet. Góenhóyf aladet. 17
 alafyn góy arlet. kat ymon maóv tec. erglyt
 amolet Tza menei mynet góoóvóyd agóoóv gret.
 kat yg cruc dymet. aercol ar gerdet. Nac nyry- 20
 welet. ybió rac ffrió neb. Mab bzoehuael bzolet.
 Eidywet eidunet. kernyó kyfdarchet. ny maóv
 ieu tyghet. Dyftóv aghyffret ynyd am iolet. 23
 Mygkynnelóv ogyan. kadeu ergynnan. áeleu
 fflam lydan. kyfóyrein maóvtan. kat ygwlat
 bzachan. katlan godaran. Tegyrned truan cri- 26

nyt rac kynan. lluryc yn ymwan. eiffoz llyó 1
 heechan. kyngen kymangan. nerthi athwlat
 lydan. kigleu ymdidan. paób nny gochvan. ky- 3
 lch byt goch góochuan. keith ynt dygynan.

llath
moef-
fen. **O** Pop aduer ytozof uroder dychyfaeraót. bud 6
 adefic. ygrift góledic degyn volaót. Dý-
 bóyth duó kein. ynarffet meiryheiffozaót.
 hynt góiryoned kyflaón rihed kynneló oho-
 naót. Góyeiließe dy pobyl iude. dychyfaeraót. 9
 hu gelwir lleu oluch aleho yreu pechaót. De-
 heu reen mynyd adien móyn kyfundaót. yn
 ran eluyd yntemhyl felyf seil ogyffraót. Gof- 12
 unet góas colofyn dias ffeft fflemychaót.
 Paradóys dzós. bugeil deós duun góledych-
 aót. Neu rygigleu gan pzooffydeu lleenaóc. 15
 Geni ieffu ayzattay arydarfu. hyt y uuched.
 auei uuched ypop ried bóyt paraót. kyn peri-
 ffit bei mi pzytón periclaót. Ryduc claernyt. 18
 dayar ayspeidaót. Ar voz diffóys pan diffgyn-
 nóys dyamgyffraót. Gólat pziodaóz nyf duc
 móynuaóz bei im ohohonaót. Meint dy godet 21
 boet im dyrat. Góyeiließe arat ieffu llathyr
 yblodeu. Maóz góyrth nny vryt oduó dony-
 eu. Ef oed ygnat. Ygnat oed ef. dewin diheu. 24
 Góz ycuffyl ypop vfyd racgeu. Ef yffyd gafael
 clayar nifer toeu cunlleith yluyd deheu. ymal 26

býdeðin dilit olu lloneit. Hubyd yGó2th vn 1
 mab meir moli reen. huarwaf góas oduótre-
 idaf petwyr petgóiryon. dyrac afael kyfoet 3
 coet kyflaón. lledyffit gein oarffet ieffu. rud
 ny popon moch y dyfcat orodi rat rex meibon.
 Newyd anaó nymaó2 glywant dynyadon. Guir 6
 yrat góafpozthyant heb ó2 adon. Dygóerthy-
 dyd pop vchif rac derwydon. Nudzis nywidyn
 llarychwel góelet mabon. Dydugant thus 9
 ac eur dilus oethiopia. Oduó gozden aduó re-
 en rex meneifon. Herot gyftic ny bu godic.
 ygeleudon. Dypoenedic góallat peuues per- 12
 chen meibon. Pan aeth dofyd parth pan dill-
 yd nilus habed. Ryduc herot. Annóyt gayafaól.
 kyflaón vonhed. Ygkaer nazared nyt aeth 15
 peues perchen anaó. Byt adeb2yat hubóyf
 ythrat tut gozchozdeon. Geni douyd dyduc
 perchen lleg egylyon. 18

ÓOrrit anuynudaól tuth iaól dan yfcaól.
 Óf iolen o duch llaó2 tan tanhóytin góa-
 ó2 uch awel uchel uch no phop nyfel. maó2 y 21
 anyfel. Nythric ygofel no neithaó2 llyr. llyr
 llóbyr ytebyr dyvar ygkynebyr góaó2 góen
 gó2thuchyr. ó2thwaó2 ó2th wrys ó2th pop 24
 heuelis. ó2th heuelif nóython ó2th pedyr af-
 aon. Ardóyreafi avarn gó2zys kadarn trydar 26

dŏfyn ygaf. nyt mi gŏz llŏfyr llŏyt crŏybyr ŏzth 1
 clŏyt. hut vyn deu garant. deu dichuar dich-
 want om llaŏ yth laŏ dyt dŏy dim. Tzithri 3
 nodet atcoz arhenet. Amarch mayaŏc. amarch
 genethaŏc. Amarch karadaŏc kymrŏy teith-
 iaŏc. Amarch gŏythur. Amarch gŏardur. 6
 Amarch arthur. ehofyn rodi cur. Amarch tal-
 ieffin. Amarch lleu lletuegin. Aphebyr llei
 llŏynin. Agrei march cunin. koznan kynei- 9
 waŏc awyd awydaŏc. Du mozoed enwaŏc.
 March bŏŏyn bŏŏ bŏadaŏc. Artri carn aflaŏc
 nyt ant hynt hilaŏ. kethin march keidaŏ. 12
 carn avarn arnaŏ. Yfcŏydurith yfcodic. go-
 rŏyd llemenic. march ryderch rydic. llŏyt
 lliŏ elleic. Allamrei llaŏn elwic. Affroenuoll 15
 gŏirenhic march fadyrnin. Amarch cuŏten-
 hin. Ac ereill yntrin rac tirallgŏin. henwyn
 mat dyduc. kychwedyl ohiraduc. Bum hŏch 18
 bum bŏch bum fyŏ bum fŏch. bum bañ bum
 banhŏch. bum gaŏz ymrythŏch. bum llif yn
 eirth bum ton yn egheirth. bum yŏcafyn yf- 21
 ceinat dilyŏ. bum kath penurith artri phren.
 bum pell. bum pengafyr aryŏcaŏpzen. bum
 garan gŏala gŏelet golŏc. tra gŏzes milet 24
 mozial. katwent kenedyl da. Ozyffyd if awyr
 gŏedy kaffolwir. nyt byŏ oz mod meint
 am gŏyr. 27

kyneilwat

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column shows the number of trials, the second column shows the number of correct responses, and the third column shows the percentage of correct responses. The data shows that the percentage of correct responses increases as the number of trials increases, indicating that the subjects are learning the task.

Number of Trials	Number of Correct Responses	Percentage of Correct Responses
10	5	50%
20	12	60%
30	18	60%
40	25	62.5%
50	30	60%
60	35	58.3%
70	40	57.1%
80	45	56.25%
90	48	53.3%
100	50	50%

The results of the experiment show that the subjects are able to learn the task, as indicated by the increase in the number of correct responses over time. The percentage of correct responses remains relatively stable, ranging from 50% to 62.5%. This suggests that the subjects are able to maintain a consistent level of performance throughout the experiment.

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column shows the number of trials, the second column shows the number of correct responses, and the third column shows the percentage of correct responses. The data shows that the percentage of correct responses increases as the number of trials increases, indicating that the subjects are learning the task.

Number of Trials	Number of Correct Responses	Percentage of Correct Responses
10	5	50%
20	12	60%
30	18	60%
40	25	62.5%
50	30	60%
60	35	58.3%
70	40	57.1%
80	45	56.25%
90	48	53.3%
100	50	50%

The results of the experiment show that the subjects are able to learn the task, as indicated by the increase in the number of correct responses over time. The percentage of correct responses remains relatively stable, ranging from 50% to 62.5%. This suggests that the subjects are able to maintain a consistent level of performance throughout the experiment.

ygofeiffŷys byt. bu deu tec ar wlat gŷledych- 1
 yffit. bu haelhaf berthaf ozryanet. bu terŷ-
 yn gŷenŷyn gŷae ygywlat. ef tozref ardar 3
 teir gŷeith ygkat. ac ef ny vyd cozgyŷyd wlat
 dar plufaŷz pebyr pell athechŷys coet gyrth
 ygodywaŷd alexander. yn hual eurin gŷae a 6
 garcharer ny phell garcharŷyt. agheu dybu
 ac lle ef kafas ergyr olu neb kyn noc ef ny dar-
 haŷd myued bed berthŷŷyd oz adŷyndaŷt hael 9
 alexander aekymerth yna. gŷlat syr asiry-
 oel agŷlat fyria agŷlat dinifdza. agŷlat dini-
 tra. gŷlat pers amers agŷlat ykanna. acy- 12
 nyffed pleth aphletheppa. achiŷdaŷt babilon
 ac agafia maŷz agŷlat galldaruf bychan y da.
 hytydymduc ytir tywarch yna. ac yt wnahont 15
 eubzyt ŷzth eu helya ywedant gŷyftlon yeuro-
 pa. ac anreithaŷ gŷladoed gŷyffyoed tŷra. Gŷyth-
 yr gŷenynt wraged gozdynt yma. bzon lofce- 18
 digyon gŷyled gŷaŷtra. Ogadeu afoz pan atrod-
 et digonynt bzein gŷneint pen bzithret ymil-
 wyr mageidaŷn pan attronet. Neu wlat yth- 21
 weiffon ti pan diffydet. ny byd yth eŷcar eŷcoz
 lludet. Rac gofal yrhual aeagalet mil cant
 riallu auu varŷ rac sychet. eu geu gogŷilleu 24
 aceu millet. as gŷenŷynŷys ywaf kyn noe tref-
 ret. kyn nohyn bei gŷell digonet. ymharglŷyd 26

gŵlatlŵyd gŵlat gogonet. Vn wlat ioz ozo2 go- 1
 zeu yftlyned. diwyccŵyf digonŵyf poet gen-
 hyt ty gyffret. Ar* Saŵl am clyŵ poet meu 3
 euhunet. Digonŵynt ŵy vod duŵ kyn gŵafc
 tytwet.

AR claŵz eluyd ygystedlyd ny ryanet. Te- 6
 ir perŵon duŵ. vn mab adŵyn terŵŵn
 trinet. Mab yrdŵydit. mab yr dyndit. vn mab
 ryued. Mab duŵ dinas. mab gŵen meir gŵas. 9
 mat gŵas gŵelet. Maŵz yo2den. maŵz duŵ re-
 en ran gogonet. Ohil ade ac abzahē yn ryanet.
 Ohil dofyd dogyn dŵfynwedyd llu ryanet. Dŵ- 12
 duc o eir eil deill abydeir o pop aelet. pobyl !
 ginhiaŵc. goec gamwedaŵc Saŵl anmŵned.
 Rydzychafom erbyn trindaŵt gŵedy gŵaret. 15
 Croes criŵt yn glaer. lluryc llachar rac pop ae-
 let. Rac pop anuaŵs poet yndilif dinaf diffret.

RYfedaf nachiaŵz / 18
 adef nef ylaŵz odyfot rŵyf gaŵz Alexan-
 der maŵz. Alexander magidaŵz heŵys hayarn-
 daŵn cledyfal anwogaŵn. æeth dan eigyaŵn. 21
 Dan eigaŵn eithyd ygeiffaŵ keluydyt. ageif-
 fo keluydyt bit oiewin yvzyt. Eithyd oduch
 gŵynt. rŵg deu griffit arhynt ywelet dzemynt. 24
 Dzemynt aweles pzeffent ny chymes. Gŵeles
 ryfedaŵt gozllingan pŵyŵcaŵt. æeidunŵyf y 26

ny vzyt. agafas o2 byt. aheuyt oe diwed ganduó 1
trugared.

AD duó meidat duó dofydat dewin trugar. 3
Maó2 enweryf pan ym nodeift itróy tony-
ar. Tozuoed moeffen góledic reen góae eu hāfcar.
Ys arganfu perif aelu reglyt ypar. ac yvozaó2 6
aozugoft newyd ypar. Neur dineuóy tróy ryf-
erthóy auaó2 adar. Adzycheif heul hyt golle-
wein ybu dayar. Ti anodyd arygeryd opop kar- 9
char. namyn tozuoed teryd eugaó2 tróm eu
dear. Anaó2 ninheu rac adóydeu uffern anwar.

Ad duó meidat duó dofydat dewin trugar. 12
ys teu ti wlat nef. ysó2th tagnef it ykery.
Nyt oef ludet naceiffywet ythwlat dofyd. ny
Ny pherir neb ny byd efcар neb yó gilyd. Mi a 15
wýdýón beif deallón rac kewilyd. karu ohonaó2
ylan trindaó2 oneb keluyd. Beird ach gogan.
óynt acharan yn tragywyd. Ny bu agóael yro- 18
deift ifrael. ynllaó2 dauyd. alexander keffeif llaó-
er niferywyr. Nyt ef nerthaf ony chafas dy
gerenhyd. ae výdinoed ae vaó2 gadeu ae gam 21
luyd. pan doethant yr dayar buant dear eu di-
henyd. Selyf ygnat agennis gólat. bu góell
noc yd. Mab teyrnon. bu gnaó2 berthón oe 24
gyweithyd. Jago veibon auu verthon ar eu
heluyd. Adygymuant arannyffant tróy eird 26

[dofyd.

auel wiryon auu lóydon agymyrth ffyd. Y 1
 vzaót kaim bu diwerin dzóc yguffyl. Aser a
 foyó yn awyrloyó eu kyweithyd. Seren ag- 3
 el adóyn nifer rac eu milwyr. Allath voeffen
 ef aetozuoed areu heluyd. Rudech dalen vd
 eilladem vdei genhym. llafar amut adoeth 6
 adzut af diwygyd. Góledic cód vn cód dirpery
 andihenyd. Molaf inheu pzeffóyl tozuoed a-
 def menwyt. Molaf inheu adaót gozeu goz- 9
 eileiró byt. pzeif teyrnas aduc ionas operued
 kyt. kiódaót niniuen bu góz llawen pzegeth-
 yffit. Riein tra moz bu^kyfcaót ioz yfcozyffit. 12
 ac auaria meir merch anna maóz yphenyt.
 yrdyhaeled athrugared vechteyrn byt. An
 dóym ninheu ynefkaereu kynnoyf genhyt. 15
GOlychaf wledic /
 pendeuic gólat ri. py ledaf ypennaeth
 dzoftraeth mundi. bu kyweir karchar góeir 18
 ygkaer fidi. tróy eboftol póyll aphryderi.
 Neb kyn noc ef nyt aeth idi. yr gadóyn trom
 las kywirwas ae ketwi. Arac pzeideu annóf- 21
 yn toft yt geni. ac yt uraót parahaót ynbar-
 dwedi. Tzi lloneit pzytwen yd aetham ni idi.
 nam feith nydyrreith ogaer fidi. Neut óyf 24
 glot geinmyn cerd ochlywir. ygkaer pedzy-
 uan pedyr ychwelyt. yg kynneir oz peir pan 26

leferit. Oanadyl naó mozóyn gochyneuit. 1
 Neu peir pen annófyn póy yvynut. gózym
 am yozoz amererit. ny beiró bóyt llófyf ny 3
 rytyghit. cledyf lluch lleaóC idaó rydyrchit.
 ac yn llaó leminaóC ydedewit. Arac dzós pozth
 vffern llugyrn llofcit. Aphan aetham ni gan 6
 arthur trafferth lechrit. namyn seith ny
 dyrreith o gaer vedwit. Neut óyf glot ge-
 inmyn kerd glywanaóz. ygkaer pedzyfan 9
 ynyf pybyrdoz echóyd amuchyd kymyfcetoz
 góin gloyó eugóiraóT raceu gozgozd. Tzi llo-
 neit pzytwen yd aetham ni arvoz. namyn 12
 seith ny dyrreith ogaer rigoz. **D**y obzynaſi
 lawyr llen llywyadur tra chaer wydyr ny wel-
 fynt ózhyt arthur. Tzi vgeint canhóz afeui 15
 arymur. oed anhaóD ymadzaóD aegóylya-
 dur. tri lloneit pzytwen yd aeth gan arthur.
 namyn feith ny dyrreith ogaer golud. **D**y 18
 obzynaſ y lawyr llaes eu kylchóy nyóDant óy
 pydyd peridyd póy. py aóz ymeindyd yganet
 cóy. Póy gónaeth arnyt aeth doleu defóy. ny 21
 ódant óy yrych bzych bzas ypenróy. Seith
 vgein kygóng yny aeróy. Aphan aetham
 ni gan arthur auyrdól gofóy. namyn feith 24
 ny dyrreith o gaer vandóy. **D**y obzynaſy
 lawyr llaes eu gohen. ny ódant pydyd peri 26
 [dýd pen.

Py aó2 ymeindyd y ganet perchen. Py vil a- 1
 gatwant aryant ypen. Pan aetham ni gan
 arthur afyrdól gynhen. namyn feith ny 3
 dyrreith o gaer ochren. Wyneich dychnut
 val cunin coz. o gyfranc udyd ae góidanhos.
 Ae vn hynt góynt ae vn dófyr moz. Ae vn vf- 6
 el tan tó2óf diachos. Myñych dychnut val
 bleidaó2. ogyfranc udyd ae góidyanhaó2 ny-
 ódant pan yfcar deweint agóaó2. neu óynt 9
 póy hynt póy yrynnaó2. py va diua py tir
 aplaó2. bet fant yndiuant abet allaó2. Go-
 lychaf y wledic pendefic maó2. na bóyf trist 12
 crif am góadaól.

ARóyre góyr katraeth gan dyd. am wledic
 góeithuudic góarthe^gyd. Vzyen hón an- 15
 waót eineuyd. kyfedeily teyrned ae gofyn
 ryfelgar. róyfc enwir róyf bedyd. Góyr pzý-
 dein adóythein ynlluyd. góen yftrat yftadyl 18
 kat kyny gyd. ny nodes na maes na choedyd
tut achles dyomę ozmes pan dyuyd. Mal
 tonnaó2 toft eugaó2 dzos eluyd. Góeleif wyr 21
 góychyr ynlluyd. Agóedy bozegat bzió2gic.
 Góeleis i tó2óf teirffin traghedic. góaed goho-
 yó gofaran gochlywyd. ynamóyn góen yftrat 24
 ygóelit gofur hag agóyr llaó2 lludedic. Yn
 dzós ryt góeleif ywyr lletrudýon. eiryf dillóg 26

yrac blaŵz gofedon. Vn ynt tanc gan aethant 1
 golludyon llaŵ ygcroes gryt ygro garanwyny-
 on. kyfedŵynt ygynrein kyŵym don. gŵanecaŵz 3
 gollychynt raŵn eu kaffon. Gŵeleif i wyr goŵpe-
 ithic goŵpylat. Agŵyar auaglei ardillat. Adully-
 aŵ diaflym dŵys ŵzth kat. kat gŵoŵztho ny buffo 6
 pan pŵyllatt glyŵ reget reuedaf i pan ueidat.
 Gŵeleis i ran reodic am vzyen pan amŵyth ae
 alon. yn llech wen galyŵtem yŵytheint oed llaf- 9
 yn aeffaŵz gŵyr gobozthit ŵzth aghen. Awyd kat
 adiffo eurŵwyn. Ac yny vallŵyfy hen ymdygyn
 agheu aghen. ny bydif yn dirwen. na molŵyf 12
 i vzyen.

ARyen yrechŵyd. haelaf dyn bedyd. lliawŵ
 arodyd ydynyon eluyd. malykynnullyd 15
 ytwefceryd. llawen beird bedyd tra vodyuuch-
 yd. ys mŵy llewenyd gan clotuan clotryd. ys
 mŵy gogonyant vot vzyen yae plant. Ac ef yn 18
 arbennic yn ozuchel wledic. yn dinaf pellennic.
 ynkeimyat kynteic. lloegrŵys aegŵydant pan
 ymadzodant. Agheu aegŵdant gaŵffant amy- 21
 nych godyant. lloŵci eu trefret adŵyn eu tudet
 ac eimŵnc collet amaŵz aghyffret heb gaf-
 fel gŵaret. rac vzyen reget. Reget diffreidyat 24
 clot ioz agoz gŵlat vy mod yffyd arnat. Opop
 erclywat dŵyf dypeleirat pan erclywat kat. 26

kat pan ykyrchynt gōnyeith awneit. Tan	1
yntei kyn dyd rac vd yrechōyd. Yrechōyd	
teccaf aedynyon haelhaf. gnaōt eigyl heb	3
waeffaf. am teyrn gleōhaf. gleōhaf eif-	
fylyd tydi gozeu yffyd. oza uu ac auyd.	
nyth oes kyftedlyd. pan dzemher arnaō	6
yfehalaeth ybzaō. Gnaōt gōyled ymdan-	
aō am teyrn gocnaō. Amdanaō gōyled.	
Alliaōs maranhed eurteyrn gogled arben-	9
hic teyrned. ac yny vallōyf hen ymdygyn	
agheu aghen. ny bydif ym dirwen na mo-	
lōyfi vzyen.	12
E g gozffowys can rychedōyf parch ach-	
yynnōys. amed meuedōys. Meuedō-	
yf med yozuoled achein tired imi ynryfed.	15
Arfyfed maōz ac eur ac aōz. ac aōz achet ach-	
fyfriuet achyfriuyant. Arodi chwant. chw-	
ant oerodi yr vy llochi. Yt lad yt gryc yt	18
vac yt vyc. yt vyc yt vac yt lad ynrac. rac-	
wed rothit yveird ybyt. Byt yngeugant	
itti yt wedant ōzth dy ewyllis. Duō ryth pe-	21
rif rieu ygnif rac ofyn dybzis. Annogyat	
kat diffreidyat gōlat. gōlat diffreidyat kat	
annogyat. gnaōt amdanat tōzōf pyftylat.	24
Pyftalat tōzōf ac yuet cōzōf. kōzōf oe yfet	
achein trefret achein tudet imi ryanllofet.	26

Llŷfenyd van. ac eirch achlan ynvn trygan 1
 maŷ abychan talieffin gan tidi ae didan. ys
 tidi gozeu oz agigleu yŷzdlideu. Molaf inheu 3
 dy weithredu. Ac yny vallŷyf hen ym dygyn
 agheu aghen. ny bydif ymdirwen na molŷ-
 yf vzyen. 6

AR vn blyned ar vn yn darwed gŷin amall
 lamed. Agŷzhyt diaffed ac eilewyd gozot.
 aheitam veŷereu ae pen ffuneu ae tec gŷydua- 9
 eu ei paŷb oewyt dyfynt ymplymnŷyt. Ae
 varch ydanaŷ yggodeu gŷeith mynaŷ. achwa-
 nec anaŷ bud am li am laŷ. ŷyth vgein vn lliŷ 12
 oloi abiŷ. biŷ blith acychen aphop kein agen
 Ny bydŷn lawen bei lleas vzyen. ys cu kyn
 eithyd yeif kygryn kygryt. Abziger wen olch- 15
 et ac eloz ydyget agrangŷy arllet am waet
 gŷyr gonodet. Agŷz bŷzr bythic. Auei wedŷ y
 wreic. Am yf gŷin ffeleic. Am ys gŷin mynyc 18
 gyltŷn. Am sozth am pozth am pen kyn naphar
 kyŷyrein. kymaran tauaŷ gŷas yrdzŷs a
 gŷarandaŷ py trŷft aedayar agryn aemoz 21
 adugyn. dygŷynyc ychyngar ŷzth ypedyt. Of-
 fit vch ymryn neut vzyen ae gryn. Offit vch
 ympant neut vzyen ae gŷant. Offit vch ymy- 24
 nyd. neut vzyen aozuyd. Offit vch ynriŷ neut
 vzyen aebziŷ. Offit vch yg claŷd. neut vzyen 26

ablaóð. Vch hynt vch as vch ym pop kamas. 1
 Nac vn treó nadeu ny naóð yraceu. Ny bydei
 arnewyn aphzeideu nny gylchyn. Gozgozy- 3
 aóç gozlaffaóç gozlaffar. eil agheu oed ypar.
 yllad yefcar. ac nny vallófy hen ym dygyn
 agheu aghen. ny bydif ym dyrwen. na mo- 6
 lófyvzyen. **Góeith argoet llóyfein. kanu v2-**

EBoze duó sadózn kat uaóz auu. oz pan dóy- **yen.**
 are heul hyt pan gynnu. dygryffóys flam- 9
 dóyn yn petwar llu. godeu areget yymdullu.
 dyuóy o argoet hýt arvýnyd. ny cheffynt eir-
 yof hyt yr vn dyd. atozelwif flamdóyn vaóz 12
 trebystaót. adodynt yggóyftlon aynt paraót.
 Ys attebóys. Owein dóyrein ffoffaót. nyt dod-
 ynt nyt ydynt nyt ynt paraót. Acheneu vab 15
 coel bydei kymóyaóç leó. kyn aftalei oóyftyl
 nebaót. atozelwif vzyen vd yrechóyd. obyd ym-
 gyfaruot am gerenhyd. dyrchafón eidoed oduch
 mynyd. ac am pozhón óyneb oduch emyl. a 19
 dyrchafón peleidyr oduch pen góyr. Achyrchón
 fflamdóyn nny luyd. alladón ac ef ae gyweithyd.
 arac góeith argoet llóyfein bu llawer kelein. 22
 Rudei vzein rac ryfel góyr. agóerin agrýffóys
 gan einewyd. arinaf yblóydyn nat óy kynnyd.
 ac nny vallófy hen ym dygyn agheu aghen.
 ny bydif ymdyrwen na molóyf vzyen. 26

ARdóyre reget ryffed rieu. 1
 neu tirygoſteis kyn bóyf teu. gniffynt
 kat laſnaó2 achat vereu. Gniffynt wyr ydan kylch
 óyaó2. lleu goóy góyn góylein ymathzeu ny 4
 mat v2óytróyt. Ri ny mat geu ydymarmerth
 góledic gó2th kymryeu. nys gyrr neges ygeif-
 faton gochaón marchaó2 móth molut gó2yon. 7
 odzeic dylaó adaó doethaó don. Yny doeth vlph
 yntreif aryalon. hyny doeth vzyen ynedyd yn
 aeron. ny bu kyfergyryat ny bu gynnóys. Tal- 10
 gynaó2 vzyen yrac powys nybu hyfrót b2ót
 echen gyrróys hyueid agododin alleu towys .
 deó2 yn enmyned atheith góyduóys diueuyl 13
 dydóyn ygó2aet góyden aweles llóyuenyd.
 Vdyd kygryn. yn eidoed kyhoed yn eil mehyn
 kat yn ryt alclut kat ymynuer. kat gellaó2 16
 b2eóyn. kat hireurur. kat ympzyfc. katleu
 kat ynaber ioed ydygyfranc adur b2euer maó2
 kat glutuein góeith pencoet llóy2th llithyaó2 19
 cun arómozmant gó2aet. Atueilaó2 góyn go-
 uchyr kyt mynan eigyl edyl gó2thryt. lletrud
 agyfranc ac vlph ynryt góell ganher góledic 21
 pyr yganet yvd pzydein pen perchen b2oeſt-
 laón y vd. nyt ymduc dillat na glas na gaó2
 na choch nac ehoec vyc mo2 llaó2. nyt ardodes 25
 yvozóyt dzof voel maelaó2 veirch ogednyl

vzych moz greidaól. Haf ydan ayaf acaraf yn 1
 lláó. Aryt arotwyd eu haróylaó. Agóest ydan
 geird ac ymdóyraó. Ac hyt ozzfen byt edzy- 3
 wyt kaó. gofydin goyfcub. dyhaól am deló
 dileóó am leuereu. neu vi erthycheis yneif
 rachóyd peleidyr aryfcóyd. yfcóyt ynllaó 6
 godeu areget yn ymdullyaó. neu vi awele-
 if óz yn buarthaó. farff foned virein fegidyd
 laóó. Neu vi gogón ryfel ydargollaóó. Armeint 9
 agollóyf yargollaóó. neu vi neu ymgozóyth
 medu medlyn gan hyfeid hyóó hyóft dilyn
 neu vi neu yfcenhedeif kyfcaót góeithen dith- 12
 rychóys vy rieu radeu lawen góacfa gólatda.
 ózth uruóyn. Ac yny vallóyfy hen ymdygyn
 agheu aghen. ny bydif ymdirwen na mol- 15
 óyf vzyen. **yfpeil talieffin. kanu vzyen.**

AG góóhyt gogyfeirch yntrafferth góætóyf
 awellóyf ynkerth wir. góeleifi rac neb nym 18
 góeles pop annóyl. ef diwyl yneges. Góeleis
 ipasc am leu am lys. Góeleis i deil odyfyn ado-
 wys. Góeleif i keig kyhafal yblodeu. Neur we- 21
 leif vd haelhaf y dedueu. Góeleis i lyó katraeth
 tra maeu bit vy nar nóyhachar kymryeu Gó-
 erth vy nat maóó uyd yuud yradeu pen maon 24
 milwyr amde. pzeid lydan pzen onhyt yó vy
 awen góen yfcóydaóó yrac glyó gloyó glas 26

gŵen gleŵ ryhaŵt gleŵhaf vn yŵ vzyen. nym goz- 1
 feif gŵarthe gyd. gozdear gozyaŵc gozlaŵfaŵc goz-
 laŵfar goziaga gozdŵyre. Pop rei fag dileŵ du mer-
 wyd ymozdei vd tra blaŵd yn yd el oth vod. Vared
 melynaŵz yn neuad maranhedaŵc diffreidaŵc 5
 yn aeron. maŵz ywyn yanyant. Aceilon maŵz
 dyfal ial am yalon. maŵz gŵznerth yŵtlyned y
 vzython. mal rot tanhŵydyd dŵos eluyd. mal 8
 ton teithiaŵc llŵyfenyd. mal kathyl kyfliŵ gŵen
 agŵeithen. Val moz mŵynuaŵz yŵ vzyen. Vn y
 egin echangryt gŵaŵz. Vn yŵ rieu rŵyfyadur a 11
 dyaŵz. Vn yŵ maon meirch mŵth miledaŵz. dech-
 reu mei ym powyf bydinaŵz. Vn yŵ yn deŵy
 pan ofŵy yweŵrin. eryr tirtuhir tythremyn. 14
 Adunŵn yarozŵyd ffyŵciolin tut ynyeil gŵerth
 yŵpeil talieŵfin. Vn yŵ gŵzys gŵz llaŵz agozŵyd.
 vn yŵ bzeyr benffyc y arglŵyd. vn yŵ "hydgre "hyd
 yndiuant. vn yŵ bleid banadlaŵc anchwant. 18
 vn yŵ gŵlat vab eginyr. ac vn wed aŵvnŵn kat-
 ua ketwyr vnŵn ydzŵc yieaian. Acheneu a nud
 hael ahirwlat ydanaŵ. Ac of it yt ŵydif ym gŵen 21
 ef gŵneif beird byt yn llawen. kyn mynhŵyf
 meirŵ meis gŵyden gŵaladyr gŵaed gŵenwlat
 Vzyen. 24

EN enŵ gŵledic nef gozchozdyon. rychan- 26
 ant ry chŵynant ydzagon. Gŵzthodes

gogyfres gŵelydon lliaws run a nud anŵython. 1
 ny golychaf an gnaŵt beird o vzython. Ryf-
 ed hael o fywyd fywedyd. Vn lle rygethlyd 3
 rygethlic rydylyfaf rychanaf ywledic. ny
 wlat yd oed ergrynic nym gŵnel nyf gŵnaf
 ec newic. Anhaŵd diollŵg aŵdloed nydiffyc 6
 ywledic nyomed. Oedzych aŵdyh trŵm teyr-
 ned ny yuŵ nyf deubyd bud bed. Ny digon-
 ont hoffed oe buchynt. kaletach yrarteith ha- 9
 el hynt. Tozyf pæffennaŵl tra phzydein tra
 phryder rygohoyŵ ryllycraŵz ryllyccrer. ryth-
 aruaŵz rybarnaŵz. rybarn paŵb ygŵz banher 12
 aeninat yn ygnat ac eluet. Nyt ygŵz d*ilaŵ y
 daeret gŵaf greit agŵzhyt gotraet. E *eichaŵc
 gŵallaŵc ynlllywet. hŵyrwedaŵc gŵallaŵc artebet. 15
 Ny ofyn yneb awnech ud neut ym vd nac neut
 ychdarwerther teŵued yndiwed haf. nyf kyn-
 nyd namyn chwech. Chwechach it gyman o 18
 hynnyd chwedlaŵc trŵydedaŵc traeth dyd. Teyr-
 ned ygŵned nŵyf med mac tebic heul haf hue-
 nyd foned ganmŵyhaf kenhaf gan doeth ygan 21
 llu eilaffaf bint bydi derwyt bzyt haf pzyt
 mab lleenaŵc lliawc. Hamgŵaŵl gŵnngŵaŵl.
 gŵnngŵzes. tARTH gŵzes gŵzes tARTH tragynnif 24
 yd eghif heb warth. cleda cledifa cledifarch.
 Nyt amtyrr ylu yledzat. nyt amefcut ygaŵ y 26
 gywlat

kywlat. Tyllunt tal yfcóydaó2 rac taleu y veirch. 1
LOmarch tróft mo2yal. rithcarriallu góynaó2c ri
 góyftlant góeiryd goludaó2c ogaer glut hyt ga- 3
 er garadaó2c. yftadyl tir penp2ys agóallaó2c teyr-
 ned teó2n tagwedaó2c. **Dadoló2ch V2yen.** 5
Lleuuyd echaffaf mi nyó dirmygaf. v2yen agyr-
 chaf. Jdaó2 yt ganaf. pan del vygwaeffaf. kŷ-
 nóys agaffaf. Ar parth gozeuhaf ydan eilaffaf. 8
 Nyt maó2 ymdaó2 byth góehelith awelaf. Nyt
 af attadunt ganthunt nybydaf. Nychyrchafi go-
 gled armeiteyrned. kyn pei amlawered ygónel- 11
 ó2n gyghóyftled. Nyt reit im hoffed. V2yen nym
 gomed. Illofyenyd tired yfmeu eu reufed. Ys meu
 ygóyled. ys meu yllared. ys meu ydelideu ae goz-
 efrasseu med o uualeu ada dieisseu gan teyrn goz-
 eu. haelaf rygigleu. Teyrned pop ieith it oll yd 16
 ynt geith. Ragot yt góynir yf dir dyoleith. kyt
 ef mynaffó2n góey helu henó2n. Nyt oed well ager-
 ó2n. kyn yfgóybydó2n. weithon ygóelaf ymeint 19
 agaffaf. Namyn yduó2 vchaf nyf dioferaf. Dy
 teyrn veibon haelaf dynedon. Gy kanan eu hyf-
 cyrron yn tired eu galon. ac nny vallóyfi hen 22
 ymdygyn agheu aghen ny bydaf ym dirwen
 na molóyfi v2yen. **Maró2nat erof.**
YMchoeles eluyd val nof yn dyd. odyfot clot 25
 ryd ercólff pen bedyd. Ercólff adywedei.

agheu naf riuei. yfcŷydaðz ymozdei arnað atoꝝ- 1
 rei. Ercólſ fyweffyd ermin lloeg̃yꝛ egyd. Pede-
 ir colofyn kyhyt rudeur areu hyt. Colofneu 3
 ercólſ nyf arueid bygól. Bygól nys beidei. Gz-
 es heul nys gadei. Nyt aeth neb if nef hyt yd
 aeth ef. Ercólſ mur ffoffaót. Af amdut tywaót. 6
 As rodóy trindað trugared dydbzaót yn vnda-
 ót heb eiffeu.

Madaóc mur menwyt. Madaóc kyn bu bed. 9
 bu dinaf edzýffed. o gamp achymóed.

Mab vthyr kyn lleas oelað dyóyftlas. dybu
 erof greulaón. ß llewenyd anwogaón. Tzifyt
 anwogaón aozyó erof greulaón. Bzattau ieffu 13
 ac ef yncredu. Dayar yncrynu ac eluyd yngar-
 du. Achyfcoc arybyt abedyd argryt. llam an-
 wogaón aozyó erof creulaón. mynet ynytrefyn
 ymplith oer gethern hyt yg waelaót vffern. 17

Dyffynhaón lydan dylleinó achef. *Marónat*
 dydað dyhebcyr dy bzis dy . cozroi .m. dayry.
 bzys. Marónat cozroy am kyffroes. Oer deni góz 20
 garó yanóyteu. aoed voy ydzóc nyf maðz gicleu.
 Mab dayry dalei lyó ar voz deheu. dathyl oed y
 glot kyn noe adneu. Dyffynhaón lydan dellei-
 nó nonneu. dydað dy hebcyr dybzys dybzeu. 24
 Marónaót cozroy genhyf inheu. Oer deni. Dyf-
 fynhaón lydan dylleinó dy llyr. dy saeth dych-

yrch traeth diuóg dybyr. Gó2 awerefcyn m_____ 1
 ó2 yvaranref. Awedy mynaó mynet trefyd. a_____ 2
 ant óy ffres ffra wynonyd. T2a uu uudugere
 voze dugraó2. chwedleu am góydir owir hytlaó2. 4
 kyfranc co2roi achochelyn. lliáo2 eu teruyfc am
 eu teruyn. Tardei pen amwern góerin goaduóyn.
 kaer yffy gulóyd ny góyd ny grin. Góyny vyt yr
 eneit aeharobzyn. *Marbnat Dylan eil ton. tal. ae cant.* 8

AN duó uchaf dewin doethaf móyhaef aued
 Py delifmaes póy ae sóynas ynllaó trahael.
 Neu gynt nocef. póy uu tagnef arredyf gefel. 11
 Gó2th2if gó2straó2t góenóyn awnaeth góeith
 góythloned. Góanu dylan. Adóythic lán. treif
 ynhytyruer. Ton iwerdon. Athon yanaó. Athon 14
 ogled. Athon pzydein to2uoed yirein yn petwa-
 red. Golychafi tat duó douydat gólat heb om-
 ed. Creaódyr celi an kynnoyf ni yn trugared. 17

ANeit owein ap v2yen. *Marbnat Dwein*
 Agóbbóyllit yren oe reit. Reget ud ae cud
 tromlaf. nyt oed vas ygywydeit. Jfcell kerd- 20
 glyt clot uaó2 efcyll gaó2 "llifeit" góaya2a2.
 canycheffir kyfstedlyd. y vd llewenyd llatreit.
 Medel galon geueilat. eiffylut ytat ae teit. 23
 Pan ladaó2 Owein fflamdóyn. Nyt oed uóy
 noc et kyfceit. kyfcit lloegyr llydan nifer aleu-
 ueryn eu llygeit. Arei ny ffoynt hayach. Aoed- 26

[ynt

— ch no reit. Owein aecospes yndzut mal cnut 1
 yndylut deueit. Gó2 góú uch yamlió feirch.
 arodei veirch yeircheit. kyt as cronyei mal ca- 3
 let. ny rannet rac yeneit. Eneit. O. ap vzyen.

Echzys ynys góáót hu /
 ynys gózys gobetroz. Mon mat goge 6
 gózhyt eruei. menei ydoz. lleweif wiraót gó-
 in abzagaót gan vzaót escoz. Teyrn wofróy
 diwed pop róyf rewinetoz. Tziftlaón deon yr 9
 archaedon kan rychioz. Nyt uu nyt vi ygky-
 melri ygyfeiffoz. Pan doeth aedon. owlat wy-
 tyon feon teódoz. Góenóyn pyr doeth pedeir 12
 pennoeth meinoeth tymhoz. kóydynt kyf-
 oet ny bu clyt coet góynt ygohoz. Math ac eu-
 uyd. Hutóyt geluyd ryd eluinoz. Ymyó góyt- 15
 yon ac amaethon. at oed kyghoz. Tóll tal y
 rodaóe ffyryf ffo diaóe. ffyryf diachoz. katarn
 gygres y varanres ny bu werthuo2. kadarn 18
 gyfed ym pop gozfed gónelit yvod. Cu kyn-
 aethóy hyt tra uóyf uyó kyrbóylletoz. Am
 bóyfi gan grift. hyt na bóyf trift ran ebof- 21
 tol. Hael archaedon gan egylyon. cýnóyffetoz

Chrys nynyf góáót huynys gózyf goch-
 yma. Yrac budwas. kymry dinaf. arof 24
 ara. Dzaganaól ben pziodaó2 perchen ymretonia.
 Difa góledic oz bendefic ae tu terra. Pedeir mo2

6yn wedy eu c6yn dygna6t eu tra. Erdygna6t 1
 wirar voz ^{heb} ar tir. hir eu trefra. Oe wironyn na
 digonyn dim gofettra. keryduf 6yf na chyr- 3
 b6yll6yf am rywnel da. Yl6z6 lywy p6y g6ahar-
 d6y p6y attrefna. Yl6z6 aedon p6y gynheil mon
 m6yn gowala. Amb6yfi gan grift hyt na b6yf 6
 trift odz6c oda. Ran trugared ywlat ried buch-
 ed gyfa.

QYd6yf talieffin deryd g6a6t godolaf vedyd. 9
 Bedyd r6yd rifedeu eidolyd. kyfr6nc allt
 ac allt ac ech6yd. Ergryna6z cunedaf creifferyd.
 ygkaer weir achaer liwelyd. Ergryna6t kyfat- 12
 6t kyfergyr. kyfanwanec tan tramyr ton. llu-
 pa6t gle6 ygilyd. kan kafas y whel uch eluyd.
 mal vcheneit g6ynt 6zth onwyd. kefynderch- 15
 yn yg6m ygyfyl kyfachtewyn achoelyn keren-
 hyd. G6ifcant veird kywrein kanonhyd. mar6
 cunedaf ag6ynaf ag6ynit. C6ynitoz te6doz 18
 te6dun diarchar. Dychyfal dychyfun dyfynveif.
 dyfyngleis dychyfun. Ymadza6d c6deda6d ca-
 letl6m. kaletach 6zth elyn noc asc6zn. ys kyn- 21
 yal cunedaf kyn kywys athytwet. y6yneb a
 gatwet kanweith cyn bu lleith yndo2zgl6yt
 Dychludent wyr bzyneich ympyml6yt. Ef ca- 24
 net racy ofyn ae arf6yt oergerdet. kyn bu dayr
 dogyn yd6et. heit haua1 am 6ydwal g6nebz6yt. 26

gŵeinaŵ gŵaeth llyfred noc adŵyt. Adoet hun 1
 dimyaŵ agŵynaf amlys am grys cunedaf
 Amryafflaŵ hallt am hydryuer moz. Am bze- 3
 id afŵzn aballaf. gŵaŵt veird aogon aogaf.
 Ac ereill arefon arifaf. Ryfedaŵz yn erulaŵd
 Anaŵ cant gozŵyd kyn kymun cuneda. Ry- 6
 mafei biŵ blith yrhaf. Rymafei edyrŵtraŵt
 ygayaf. Rymafei win gloyŵ acoleŵ. Ryma-
 fei tozof keith rac vn treŵ. Ef dyfal ogreffur 9
 o gyfleŵ gŵeladur. Pennadur pŵyt lleŵ llu-
 dŵy uedei gywlat rac mab edern kyn edyrn
 anaeleŵ. Ef dywal diarchar diedig. Am ryf- 12
 reu agheu dychyfyg. Ef gobozthi aes yman-
 regozaŵl gŵir gŵzaŵl oed y vnbyn. Dymhun
 achyfatcun athal gŵin kamda. diua hun 15
Dygogan awen dygobzŵffyn. [o goelig.
 maranhed ameuued ahed genhyn. a
 phennaeth ehalaeth affraeth vnbyn. Agŵe- 18
 dy dyhed anhed ym popmehyn. Seith me-
 ib oveli dŵchafyffyn. kafwallaŵn allud ach-
 estudyn. diwed plo coll iago o tir pŵydŵn. Gŵlat 21
 uerŵ dyderuyd hyt valaon. lludedic eu hoely-
 on ymdeithic eu hafŵyn. Gŵlat wehyn var-
 gotyon. kollaŵt kymry oll eu haelder. ynry- 24
 gyftlyned o pennaeth weiffon. Rydybyd
 llyminaŵc auyd gŵz chwannaŵc ywerefryn 26

mon arewēinyaó gýned. oe heithaf oe pher- 1
 ued oe dechreu oe diwed. achymryt y gýstlon.
 Yftic yýneb nyt estóg yneb nachymry na /
 Saeffon. Dydaó gó2 o góđ awna kyfamrud. 4
 achat ygynhon. arall adyfyd pellenaó y
 luyd llewenyd y vzython. *Marbnat vthyr pen.*

Neu vi luoffaó y ntrydar. ny pheidón róg 7
 deu lu heb óyar. Neu vi aelwir gozlassar.
 Vyg wrys bu enuys ym hefscar. Neu vi tywyf-
 faó y ntywyll am rithóy am dóy pen kawell. 10
 Neu vi eilkawyl yn ardu. ny pheidón heb
 óyar róg deulu. Neu vi aamuc vy achleffur.
 yn difant acharant casnur. Neur ozdýfneis 13
 i waet am óythur. cledýfal hydýr rac mei-
 bon caórnur. Neu vi arannóys vy echleffur
 naóuetran yg gó2hyt arthur. Neu vi ato2re- 16
 if cant kaer. neu vi aledeif cant maer. Neu
 vi arodeif cant llen. neu vi aledeif cant pen.
 Neu vi arodeif i hen pen. cledýfaó2 go2uaó2 19
 gyghallen. Neu vi o2eu terenhyd hayarndo2
 edeitho2 penmynyd. ym gó2eduit ym gofit.
 hydýr oed gyhir. Nyt oed vyt ny bei vy eiffi- 22
 llyd. Midóyf vard moladóy yghywreint. poet
 ygan vzein ac eryr ac óytheint. auacdu ae
 deubu ygymeint. pan ymbyrth petrywyr 25
 róg dóy geint. Drigyaó y nef oed ef vychwant.

rac eryr rac ofyn amheirant. Gyf bard ac gyf te- 1
 lynaó. Gyf pibyd ac gyf crythaó. Seith vge-
 in kerdaó dygozuaó gyghallen. Bu kalch 3
 vzi vziniat. hu efcyll edeinat. Dy vab dy veird-
 nat dy veir dewndat. vyn tauaót ytraethu vy
 marónat. handit o meinat góthglodyat byt 6
 pzyt pzydein huyscein ymhóyllat. Góledic nef
 ygkennadeu nam doat.

REin gyfedóch yam deulóch. llóch am pleit. 9
 pleit am gaer. kaer yn ehaer ryyfscryfat
 virein ffo racdaó. Ar lleg kaó móyedic uein dze-
 ic amgyffreu. oduch lleu llestreu llat. llat yn 12
 eurgyrn. eurgyrn ynllaó. llaó yn yfci. yfci y
 modzydaf nur yth iolaf budic veli amhanogan.
 Ri rygeidó yteithi. Ynyf vel veli teithiaóe oed 15
 idi. Pymp pennaeth dimbi o óydyl ffichti ope-
 chadur kadeithi o genedyl yfci. pymp ereill dy-
 mgoi o nozdmyn mandi. Whechet ryfed ri. 18
 oheu hyt vedi. Seithuet o heni yweryt dzof
 li. óythuet linx adyui nyt llóyded efcozi. Gynt
 góaed venni. Galwaó eryri anhaó ydeui. 21
 Jolón eloi pan ynbo gan geli adef nef dimbi.

RYdyrchafóy duó ar plóyff bzython aróyd 24
 llewenyd lluyd o von. kyffryffed góyned
 bzys gozchozdyon. Ifaó claer opop aer kaffael
 góyftlon. Powys dybydant dóyf ygkyfleudon. 26

Góyr gozuyñ gozynt areudeduon. Deuluyd 1
 ant bydant gyffon. yn vn redyf vn eir kyweir
 kymon. kyfranant yn iaón keredigyaón vaon. 3
 Pan welych wyr ryn am lyn aeron. Pan votróm
 tywi atheiui auon . Gy gónant aer ar vzys amlys
 lonyon. Ageunif adewif yn ozllóython. Ny noth- 6
 óy dinaffoed rac yróython. Dynclut. dyn maer-
 ut dyn daryfon . nyt oed lóyr degyn dyn riedon
 Pan dyfu gatwallaón dzof eigyaón iwerdon . 9
 yd atrefnóys nefóy yn ardnefon. keinyadon
 moch clyóyf eugofalon. Marchaólc lu moz taer
 am gaer llion. Adial idwal acaranwynyon. 12
 Agóare pelre aphen faeffon. Ys trabludyo ygath
 vzeith ae hazyfieithon. o ryt ar taradyr hyt y
 ym pozth óygyr ymon. Jeuanc didóynas dinaf 15
 maon. Oz pan amygir mel a meillon . Gadent
 eu hamrydar ae hamryffon. Nyt dióyftyl godi
 dic ózth alon. Ry dyrchafóy duó arplóyf bzy- 18
 thon . a . ll.

GRindaót tragywyd aozeu eluyd . agóedy
 eluyd adaf yn geluyd. agóedy adaf. da y goz-
 eu eua. yr ifrael bendigeit aozeu murgreit. Gózd 22
 ygyrbóylleit . Glan ygywydeit . Deudec tref yr
 ifrael. dóyrein gywychafael. Deudec meib yr
 ifrael. aozeu duó hael. Deudec meib yr ifrael. 25
 buant gytuaeth . deudec da dinam . teir mam

aemaeth. Vn góꝛ aecreóys creaódyr aegónaeth. 1
 Mal ygóna avynho auo* pennaeth. Deudeg
 meib yr ifrael awnaeth culóyd. mal ygóna a 3
 Vynho auo arglóyd. Deudec meib yr ifrael
 awnaeth dofyd. mal ygóna auynho avo kel-
 uyd. Deudec meib yr ifrael dymgofu o ganhat 6
 ieffu. Ac vn tat ae bu atheir mam udu. Onadu
 ydoeth rat aceiffydyd mat. Ameir mat great.
 achrist vyneirthat. Arglóyd pop góenwlat a- 9
 alwaf aeiló pop ryd. hu bo vyg hynnyd. gen-
 hyt gerenhyd. **Gbaót iud ymabz.**

Rathyl gozeu gogant óyth nifer nodant. 12
 Duó llun dybydant peithiaóe yd ant. Duó
 maóꝓth ytrannant góyth yn yfcarant. Duó 1
 merchyr medant ryodzes rychwant. Duó ieu 15
 efcozant eidyolyd anchwant. Duó góener dyd
 gozmant. yg waet góyr gonofant. Duó sadózn.

Duó sul dy 18

yn geugant diheu dybydant. Pymp llong a
 phymcant o ranant o niant o bzithi bzithoi
 Nuoes Nuedi bzithi bzith^hanhai. Sychediedi euroi
 Eil coet cogni antared dymbi. paóꝓ y adonai ar 22
 weryt pómpai. Darofum darogan góaed hir
 rac gozman. Hir kyhoed kyghan. katwaladyr
 achynan. byt budyd bychan. difa gózes huan. 25
 Dyfgogan deruyd auu auudyd. óybyr "geironyd

kerd aón ygenhyd. Gylhaót eil echóyd yn tozroed 1
 mynyd. ban béu llaón hyd. bzython argyghyr.
 yvzython dymbi góæt góned ofri. Guedy eur 3
 ac euryrni. diffeith moni alleenni. aceryri anhed
 yndi. Dyfcogan perffeith anhed yndiffeith. kymry
 pedeir ieith. Symudant euhareith. Yt yvi yuuch 6
 yuuch vzeith vzeit awnaho gónyneith. Meindyd
 bzefaót. meinoeth berwhaót. Ar tir beróhodaót.
 ynllgoed yffadaót. kathyl góae canhatoz kylch 9
 pzydein amgoz. Dedeuant vn gyghoz yózthot y
 góarthmoz. Boet góir venhıyt dzagóynaól byt.
 Dolóys dolhóyckyt dolaethóy eithyt. kynran lla-
 ón yt gyfarch kynut heb eppa heb henuonha. 13
 heb ofur byt. Byt auyd diffeith direit. kogeu tyg-
 hettoz. Hoyówed tróy groywed. góyr bychein bzon
 otóyllyd. tozuenhaól tuth iolyd. Hóedyd arvedyd
 Nywan cylllellaót cledyfaót meiwyr. Nyt oed udu
 ypuchyffón anaó angerdaól trefdyn. ac ywyr 18
 kared creudyn. kymry eigyl góydyl pzydyn. ky-
 mry kyfret ac afcen. Dygedaót góydueirch ar
 llyn. gogled owenóynuyd o heırmyn o echlur 21
 caflur caflyn. o echen adaf henyn. Dygedaót
 trydó ygychwyn bzanés ogofcozd góyreın me-
 ryd millet feithin arvoz agoz arcristin. Vch ovoz 24
 vch ovnyd. Vch ovoz ynyal ebzyn. coet maes ty-
 no abzyn. Pop araót heb erglyóáó nebaót ovynaóó

o pop mehyn. Yt vi bzihtzet alliaóf gyniret. ago- 1
 fut amwehyn. Dialeu tróy hoyó gredeu bze-
 fól ogodi creaódyr kyfoethaóe duó vzdin. Pell 3
 amfer kyn no dydbzaót ydaó diwarnaót. Adóy-
 rein darlleaóz teruyn tiryon tir iwerdon. Ypzy- 5
 dein yna ydaó datóyrein. bzython o vonhed rufe-
 in. Ambi barnodyd o aghygres dieu. Dyfgogan
 fywedydyon ygólat ycolledigyon. Dyfgogan 8
 deruydon tra moz tra bzython. haf ny byd hi-
 non. Bythaót bzeu bzeyryon. Ae deubyd o góan-
 fret tra merin tat ket. Mil ymbzaót pzydein 11
 vzdein. Ac yam gyffón kyffin. Nachóyaf ygo-
 glyt góerin góerin góaelotwed uffern. ergrynaf
 kyleftric kaen gan wledic gólat anozffen. 14

VN wir dymbi romani /

kar. Odit ovabdyn arallypar. Racdaó ryglyó-
 haóz maó gyfařgar abydin agóaetlin aryefcar. 17
 athriganed kyrn agóerin trygar. rythrychynt ry-
 gyrchynt yg cledyfar. bzein ac eryron gollychant
 óyar. arllóybyr gózit arch gózys diarchar. Ardyr-
 ched katwaladyr lluch allachar. aróyneb bydin- 21
 aóz bzoood ynyal. **V**n wir dymbi dydzanoneu.
 gofunet dyfgogan yg kynechzeu. Blódynded
 budic roffed rihyd reitheu. Gayaf gyt llyry llym 24
 llywit llogeu. keithiaón eilyaffaf mynut ryffreu.
 Pzit myr ryuerthóy ar warr tonneu. Elyrch 26

dymdygyrch tamogla^o balcheu. Arth alle^oderllys
 oleu bylleu. Ef dibyn yteruyn o rud vereu. R^oy 2
 keiffut kyftud rybud rageu. Rac yvaranres ae
 va^oz vedeu. Credeu c^odynt tyrch tozrynt tozu^o-
 ed taleu. ykynnif katwaladyr clot lathyr leu. 5
 Dydyrchaf^oy dzeic o parth deheu. Gan waf rydad-
 las yndyd dyf ieu. **V**n wir dymbi hael hy^ozed.
 tyrua^ot molut ma^oz edzyffed. ll^oybyr te^o lluo^offa- 8
 6c llydan y wed. hyt pan u^oynt feith ieith yri g^oy-
 ned. hyt pan tragh^oy tragh^ot trydar. Ri eidun
 duhun duded. treif areigyl ahynt o alltuted. tr^oy 11
 voz llithrant eu heiffilled. **V**n wir dymbi teithia^oc
 mon. ffa^o dzeic diffreidyat ypopyl b^ozthon. pen-
 lluyd perchyd llurygogyon. D^osfyn darogan dewin
 dzywon. Pebyllya^ont artren atharanhon. Goz- 15
 llechant gozdyfynt ygeiffa^o mon. pell debet by-
 hyt oiwerdon. Tec ffa^o dillygya^o keffarogyon. 17
Dyfgogan delwat o a^ogarat dyhed. Gog^on pan
 perit kat arwinued. Arth odeheubarth yn kyfarth
 g^oyned yn am^oyn rihyd ryfed roffed. ycheiric al-
 tirat ydarmerthed. Gayaf kelenic yn lleutired. 21
 kyfle^oynt aeffa^oz yg ga^oz yg cled. ygynnif kat-
 waladyr ar ioz g^oyned. **V**n wir dydeuha^oz dy-
 derbi hyn. lloegyr oll ymellun eu meuoed gen-
 hyn. G^oelet artebet yg^oyr b^ozchwyn. r^ong fa- 25
 eth vereuahayarn g^oyn. Gal^oha^oz ar voz. g^oaywa^oz
 [aegr^oyn.

Nuchaónt yn eigaón tra llydan lyn. Hallt ac yn-
 yffed vyd eu budyn. **V**n wir dymbi dydza haf-
 ren. Vzthenedic pzydein bzenhin gozden. llary 3
 lywyd lluyd lliáoſ yechen. Teyrnas kyfadaf
 cas oiaen. Góerin byt yn wir bydaónt lawen. 31
 Medhaónt ar peiron berthwyr echen. fflemy- 6
 chaót hirell ty uch hafren. bydhaót kymry
 kynnull yn discowen. ykynnif katwaladyr
 bythit llawen. Peneri cerdozyon clot agóeith- 9
 en. **V**n wir dedeuhaóz aelu aelongaóz ae ta-
 ryf yfcoytaóz ae newityaó góaywaóz. Agóedy
 góychyr aóz yuod ef gónelaóz. kylch pzydein 12
 bo flemychit ygno. dzeic nyt ymgelho yrme-
 int ydo. Nyt yfcaón iolet gozefcyn dyuet. Dy-
 dyccaót ynwet tra merin reget. Perif perch- 15
 en ket. góledychaót yn eluet. Hael hydyr y
 dylif. gozuaóz ygynnif. ózth awryohif kat-
 waladyr góeith heinif. **V**marwar llud bychā. 18

EN enó duó trindaót kardaót kyfróys. lló-
 yth lliáoſ anuaóſ eu henwerys. dygozef-
 cynnan pzydein pziſ van ynyf. góyr gólat yr 21
 aſcia agólat gafis. pobyl póyllat enwir eu tir
 nywys. Famen gowyreis herwyd marif. Am-
 laes eu peiffeu e póy eu heuelif. apóyllat dy- 24
 vyner ober efnif. europin arafin arafanif.
 Cristyaón difryt diryd dilif. kyn ymarwar llud 26

allefelif. Dyfgogettaoꝛ perchen ywen ynys rac pē-
naeth o rufein kein yechzys. Nyt rys nyt kyf-
róys ri róyf yareith. Arywelei aryweleif oaghy- 3
fyeith. Dullatoꝛ petrygōern llugyrn ymdeith.
Rac ryuonic kynran baran godeith. Rytalaf
mab grat róyf yareith. kymry yndanhyal. 6
ryfel ar geith. Pzyderaf póyllaf póy y hym-
deith. Bzythonic yniwif dydyrchefis. **Kanu**

GVolychaf vyn tat. vyn duó [ybyr mab]. 9
vyn neirthat. Adodes tróy vyiat eneit
ym póyllat. Am gozuc yngóylat. vy feith llaf-
anat. otan adayar adófyf ac awyr. Anyól ablo- 12
deu agóynt godeheu. Eil fynhóyr póyllat ym
póyllóys vyn tat. vn yó arynnyaf. Adeu atyn-
af. Athzi awaedaf. Aphetwar avlaffaaf. Aphymp 15
awelaf. Achwech aglywaf. ASeith aarogleuaf.
ac aagdiwedaf. Seith awyr yffyd oduch fywedyd.
Atheir ran ymyr moz ynt amrygyr. Moz uaóꝛ 18
aryfed ybyr nat vn wed. Rygozuc duó vzy ary
planete. rygozuc fola. rygozuc luna. rygozuc
marca ymarcarucia. Rygozuc venuf. rygozuc 21
Veneruf. rygozuc feueruf. ASeithuet saturn.⁹
Rygozuc duó da. pypm gózegys terra pyhyt
yt para. Vn yffyd oer. Adeu yffyd oer. Ar trydyd 24
yffyd wres adyofac anlles. Petweryd paradóys
gōerin agynnóyf. Pymhet artymheraóꝛd 26

La pyrth yvedyffaót. yntri yt rannat. yn amgen 1
 póyllat. vn yó yrafia. deu yó yr affrica. Tzi yó
 europa bedyd gygwara. hyt vzodic yt para. 3
 pan varnher pop tra. Rygozuc vy awen yvoli
 vyren. Mydóy talieffin areith lif dewin para-
 haót hyt fin ygkynneló elphin. Kanu 6

REin geneis kanaf. byt vn / *rbzt bzbā.*
 dyd móyhaf. lliáoſ abóyllaf ac abzýde-
 raf. kyfarchaf yveird byt pzyt nam dyweit 9
 py gynheil ybyt. na syrth yneiffywyt. Neur
 byt bei syrthei. py aryt góydei. Póy aegogy-
 nhalei. Byt moz yó aduant. pan syrth yn 12
 diuant etwa yngeugant. Byt moz yó ryfed.
 na syrth yn vn wed. Byt moz yó odit. moz
 vaóz yt lethrit. Johannes. Matheuf. Lucas. a 15
 Marcuf. óy agynheil y byt tróy rat yr yspzyt.

Marchaóc móth mif- Darogan katwal'.
 terin ardeu óyneb bzytrin berwyn. Ro- 18
 daóc bzaó llaó ytreghi. ac yn eryri ymloi. Pan
 del katwaladyr gogóna. ydóleu pzydein pen ma.
 *****oes oes moes ny ma. Aminheu bydif ym 21
 arua. ys deubi feis yna yerchi býtta. dogyn
 góyr o ryfyr roffeda. Jeuhaót gózeic gan y góaf.
 hen gaf ny ma. Dogyn góyr oryfyr. aweleifti 24
 vygkar am bzaót. Góleif i gelein vein abzein ar
 gnaót ac arall ar darwein góall grein cledyfaót. 26

*THE WAY THE GATHERINGS OR
QUIRES ARE MADE UP.*

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN is defective at the beginning, after the third quire, and at the end of the Manuscript. A glance at these rough diagrams will



show how the quires are made up at present. It is seen that the first leaf, of quires one and four respectively, is missing. Whole quires may also be missing at either, or both, of these places. There is no evidence one way, or the other. But the catch-words, at the bottom of page 80, prove that a quire, or more, is lost at the end of the manuscript.

Other manuscripts written apparently by the same scribe are the "Gwentian Code" at the British Museum, and Geoffrey's Brut at Mostyn Hall. It is curious that these should be, also, similarly defective. It may be a coincidence, and it may be due to a habit, on the part of the scribe, of writing particulars which proved inconvenient to borrowers, or later holders, of the MSS. As regards the Book of Taliessin, the work of the destroyer must have taken place four or more centuries ago, because the earliest transcripts of it have preserved for us no lost pieces. The rubbed and dirty state, of pages 3 and 80, proves that they were "outside pages" for a long time before the manuscript was bound.

J.G.E.

Oxford, May 3, 1904.

PALEOGRAPHICAL & OTHER NOTES.

—◆◆◆—

The following contractions are used in the Notes.

A. = Aneirin	cy. = century	rad. = radical form
An. Cam. = Annales Cambrie	er. = error	reptn. = repetition
antepn. = anticipation	F. A. B. = Four Ancient Books of Wales	R. B. H. = Red Book of Hergest
app. = apparent, -ly	Ll. = Prof. Lloyd's History of Wales	scr. = scribe, scribal
B. = Bruts	M. = Myvyrian Arch:	T. = Bk. of Taliesin
B. B. C. = Black Bk. of C.	n. = note. nn. = notes	W. B. = White Book Mabinogion
B. Ll. D. = Bk. of Ll. Dav.	O. G. = Owain Gwynedd	wr. = writing, -ten
cler. = clerical	P. = Poetry from R. B. H.	=, = equal, yields
cp. = compare	Q. = Dr. E. C. Quiggin	: = for. s. v. = sub voce
cpd. = compound		

The text of page 1, wh. is late, imitative, and of questionable relevance, has been taken from Red Book of Hergest.

1·5 uebin, pl. of mab = ? sons of Owain Gwyneð.

1·6 *Gall-Wyðel* is a late importation into Welsh. It is unknown to Aneirin, B. B. C., Taliesin, and other xii. cy. writers. *see* Fick, ii. 108, Macbain, and F. A. B., ii. 452. ? *read*: ar Eingl a Gwyðel.

1·10 Caer . . . a'dan donn. *cp.* W. B. 95·4, 96·6, 98·16.

1·19 Pater Noster etc. Based on W. B. 95·31 to 98, q. v.

1·22 *kerin* : *gerein* a'dan . . . dyd. *See* W. B. 99. The *k* of *kerin* is a reptn. of the *k* in *kaer*.

1·23 *eirch* pector. ? a trans. of *arcae*; and ?? 'pu(n)ctor.' ii. 66·51 follows W. B. text. If *dauyd* is for David, he is the Scottish King.

1·28 *gwynyeith*, (*gwynn*-, 12·20, A. 2·15). "Borrowed from **vendecta*, Lat. *vindicta*, deliverance." I. W. Mr. T. Lewis, in his Intro. to Gloss. Med. W. Law, p. xiii, connects *gwynyeith* with Ir. *fian*, war. *see* 16·11, 31·4, 45·7, 75·7, *gŵnyeith* 58·1.

1·29 *claudus*, *lame*, *crippled*. Q. Trans. in vol. ii. 68·66 as 'clausus.'

1·32-34. To make sense of these lines is formidable work. *See* ii. 68·74-82. *ffur*. *fi*. *cp.* 34·17, 41·22; B. B. C. 65·9.

- 3·1 ? *read*: ban rithwyd gwan elestron. P. 20·36 reads *euuyd* for our *iebyd*. ? metath. for *eibyd* = *elvyð*. see T. 33·24. *Eunyð* occurs in a document dated 23 Hen. vii. (Arch. Camb., 1906, p.6).
- 3·2 govan-non, -hon. ? a personal name; if pl. of govan, = *craftsmen*. Such were *bard, smith, & priest*. These received special training.
- 3·4 Dygovi. *cp.* dymgovu, 74·6; dymgovyd, 9·16.
- 3·4 diuer = difer-ogyon 33·27, = duon, M. 142a. *Read*: differogion.
- 3·7 posbeird-ein. The *i* is half erased: omit -*ein*.
- 3·10 digouí. App. *u*, but possibly *n*, in MS.
- 3·12 Ry-mawyr, 3 s. pres. Ind. > Lat. *memor*-or, to be mindful of.
- 3·13 Rex glorie = Brenhin gogoniant. [see 4·2, 35·22.
- 3·14 Dominus fortis = Arglwyð cadarn.
- 3·14 dófyn. ? *read*: D'rogan dwvn. dófyn is app. for *dyuyn* = *dy'gyn*, *blessed*, in some places. Dñi = Domini has no app. place here.
- 3·15 ? *read*: Hic nemo infert progeniem, *Here no one introduces his off-spring*. Will some medieval Latinist point out the source of this line, and the title?
- 3·16 Ev dillyngwys i thorv, *i.e.* Uffern's. Cp. 4·22.
- 3·17 ? *read*: A chyn bo un sel arnav, bwyv yn adav Duw di'eu, *Before there is any brand upon me, may I be in the hand of the true God.* sêl > O.F. *seel*; Lat. *sigillum*.
- 3·21 ? a change of metre here. The lines are of irregular lengths.
- 3·22 kystud dygyn. ? *read*: ðóyn cystuð.
- 3·25 rothwyr = rothwy yr dy volawd.
- 4·2 pac = ? in pace. It cannot be par.
- 4·23 affúyf. The *f* was or. wr. *f*.
- 5·7 pen . . . enugnyeit 5·13. Hybrid forms.
- 7·13 Ed = Eð, which = *Ev* or *Yð*. peilli ¶ = *peilliet*. Latin contractions are used in final syllables of Welsh words, as ¶ = *et* here. *cp.* yguair & = yng-wairet, B.L.D. 134·12 & 229·8; Kyuriss; = Kyvrysset = -eð, B.B.C. 16·4; fið = *ffiniet*, T. 1·32.
- 7·19 *Nyt* and *Neut* are often confounded by the scribe.
- 7·20 Barð swyn. *cp.* Hud vying'hleu garant, 48·2.
- 8·1 0yf . . . 0yf . . . 0yf . . . 0yf . . . 0yf. Scr. misreading of "*neu*" as "*ueu*" (whence *0yv*). For the W.B. particle *neu* R.B. uses *ev*.
- 8·3 ni brÿn i ged. *cp.* Prynesynt eu moli. M. 146a.
- 8·6 a chanu clwm. *cp.* a bunch of verses. See B. 186·27.
- 8·7 porthoed neirthyat. *cp.* Beirð borthiad braint neirthiad. M. 152a.
- 8·7 troet : trawyd, a track. *cp.* Mynyð Troed, (near Llangors, Brecon), & Twrch trwyd, ? *the boar of the track*, *i.e.* the hunted boar.

- 8·9 bydeuid. metath. for bydeuid, *i.e.* bydevyð, pl. of bydav. *cp.* bydeuin 47·1; byd[ev]i, 64·22.
- 8·18 argyðrein. Argyvrein = *obsequies*. We want a verb. *see* ii. 10·57.
- 8·19 kyn vy argywein . . . ry'pryn'hom ni. The change from i. s. to i. pl. may be a scr. misreading of ry'pryn'hoiu ui = ry'phryn'hwyy vi.
- 8·22 ? *read*: pan ryð Duw ymwarded.
- 8·24 ? *read*: Aðvyn Nuð, *pan yw uð ar breið Nav = ? the Stars*.
- 8·27 ? *read*: A. h. yn ëwybr—yn nwyvre, *or yn llwybrau yn nwyvre*.
- 9·6 Aduðyn. Or. wr. *t*, then altd. to *d* by scr. [f.n. 66.]
- 9·7 cerðawr hael, hynaws, *a princely, genial minstrel*. *cp.* n. 19·2;
- 9·19·25 ewynawc . . . ewynawc = ? cwynawr . . . ewyn.
- 9·26 Athat bual. *see* ii. 71·52. *cp.* athal eur vual, P. 170·12.
- 9·27 medueith. ? *read*: með-vaeth.
- 12·6 vyn. Or. wr. *ð*. 12·17 *keli. ? erasure before *k*.
- 13·1 Prydein vawr. This *Armes* was, seemingly, composed in the xiiith century. Text and metre are full of pitfalls, and territorial terms begin to show misuse. *vawr* is at the end of l. 2 in MS.
- 13·2-5. *see* 70·16-18. *cp.* 13·2-14 with Bruts 271·21-273.
- 13·7 Weir. ? metath. of *Weri*, *i.e.* Gwery(ð), a name of part of lower Dee. *see* n. 18·6. *cp.* 13·8 -haðnt. an altd. *t*.
- 13·10 Cornyw = Cornovii = men of Cheshire, Shropshire, *etc.* Kynnwys, *i.e.* Kynt-wys *prior*, or *older inhabitants*. Achlud-wys is preterite. *Read*: achlud-yn, *older -int* (fut.).
- 13·11 *cp.* Gorffit Vrythyon yr atporyon ar antyrrogyweithyð. P. 17·33
- 13·14 rac weð = *before their face*, does not go with *ym'herved*. ? cy-veð. The *gorvoled* of l. 8 suggests 'ronc wleð' = a 'swag'-feast. *see* ii. 160·16.
- 13·15 Aber peryðon. *Read*: Aber Yðon wh. is, app., in the direction of Keri. [*cp.* Ni chlywa i neb ac oslef ber Ond pobol Aberyðon. From Penillion Telyn. J.M.J.]
- 13·17 lleith, ? a levy. *Cp.* col-lecta, from Legere, *to gather*.
- 13·18 meirion, *stewards*, pl. of maer > Lat. maior.
- 13·21 pryd na tharðet. ? na tharðet weð, *may not appearance arise*.
- 13·23 Allmyn *i.e.* Alemanni = Northerners in the 12th cy., but in the 13th cy., as here, = *foreigners*. *See* Note 18·17.
- 13·24 ? *read*: Nis arhaeðwy neb ni ði'oes ðaer.
- 14·6 Kechmyn Danet : *Normaniët*. As the Normans were patrons of Margam, no scribe in that Abbey could, in such a connection, allow *Normaniët* to remain in the text. *kech-myn* is, app., a

- derisive cpd. of *cach-*, as in 'cach-gwn,' *cowards*, worthless fellows. It also occurs at 18:13 ; & *kychmyn* at 13:22 ; but nowhere else. Metre is wrong in all three places.
- 14:10 to 15:2 *An account of the war of 1165.* [B. 324:11.
- 14:13 *eiffor.* Or. wr. *n*; altd. by erasure into *r*. Cp. *yn gyv'un*,
- 14:16 *ymorchmynyt.* *t* underdotted in red—? accidental.
- 14:17 *trev-dyn.* a cpd. of *trev* + *din*, a *tribal stronghold, the home.*
cp. "A man's house is his castle."
- 14:19 *allt, the height* = *Berwyn*.
- 14:20 a very corrupt line. *am gwy* = ? *amwyn*. *Geir* [*kyv*] *yr-geir* = ? *Ceiriawc* *ergyr*. *Peur* = ? *pevr, peir, penn*, or by metath. *peru* for *berw*—the *p* being due to asso. with *Penn Ilyn*.
- 14:25 *y gwaetlin.* Or. wr. *n*.
- 14:26 *Bwlch y Dinas.* An old road from Corwen goes through Bettws G.G. past *Velin y wig* to *Ruthin*—another branch to *Pentre Bryn Saith Marchog*, in *Gwydelwern*. *Dinas* lies E.N.E. of *Velin y wig* The *Welsh* contingent, prob., passed this way to *Ilwyvenyð*, 63:9. See next note.
- 15:1 *ffoxas ffohyn.* *Read: foras, rad.* *Boras.* The King, or some of his party, fled along the *Ceiriog* to *Chirk*, thence to *Rhiw-Abon*, *Wrexham, Boras*, and *Pulford* into *Aeron*, 63:4-7. see p. *xix*.
- 15:3— The war in *Keri*, *Mont.*, 1228. See B., 365 ; *Lloyd*, 667.
- 15:5 *eu.* Cancelled by rubricator and by *puncta delentia*.
- 15:9 *Kymry kynyrcheit.* see *Bruts* for 1231—33, p. 366.
- 15:9 *eneit.* Begun as *i.* l. 13 ? a *lleith* an-o-leith a *dygyrchant*.
- 15:17 *Cynan : cynran, chief.* l. 19 *kat waladyr, military leader.*
- 15:22 ? *read:* *Yng-hystuð creu rêd ar ruð Allmyn.*
- 16:2 *nis gŷnaŷo.* Retraced into *gŷnaŷo.* ? *read:* *Nis gwna go'veðud, i.e. drinking in moderation will not, etc.*
- 16:3 ? *read:* *heb dal yd roðent, without commission they distribute.*
- 16:6 *lFrwt ar Lego.* *cp.* *lFrwt, a stream*, with *Suir*, 'a river' (*O'Reilly*). *Port-law* (*Waterford*) on the *Suir* was called 'Port ar *Lairgus*' (*Strachan*). *cp.* *Porth Lachi* (B. 326) ; *P. Lagi*, vel *Larky* (*An. Cam.* 53) ; *Porth talarŷi* : *P. ra larchi* = by metath., *P. ar Larchi* (B. 264:11) ; *porth larg*, p. *larc* (*Life of Gr. ap Kynan*, pp. 106, 124, & 161 n. 20 ; in *Irish Port Lairge*. *Largines* (B. 264, 327) is for *Lairges*. *cp.* *peues* with Lat. *pagus*.
- 16:11 *gwynyeith.* Retraced ; or. wr. *i.* see n. 1:28.
- 16:12 *dyfal* = *dyuar*, metath. for *dŷyar* ? = *gwyar*.
- 16:19 *Dydyrvir Kymry*, etc. *cp.* *tervyscus gynnwryv*, B. 312:1.

- 16·24, 18·7 Gynhon, pl. of Gynt, 31·11, 72·20, i.e. *gentes* = *Northmen*.
 16·25 *gaf*. Retraced into *d*. [see n. 17·18; B.B.C. 125·13.
 17·3 *y sathrant*. ? *read*: *yn sathrant*.
 17·5 *reitheu*. The *r* is faint & *ei* illegible. The reference here is to
 17·5 *y torrassant*. Retraced into *y*. [Bp. Bernard.
 17·7 *o2 . . . d2ut* (·14). 2 retraced into *r* in both instances. [men.
 17·7 or *nen* : or *uen*. *man*, *place*, followed by *y* or *i* is affected to
 17·9 *anawr*. ? a metath. for *an·war*. But *cp.* 21·12; Teulu Madauc
 mad *anhaur*, B.B.C. 103·4; *Anawr* gynhorvan, A. 5·7.
 17·10 ? *read*: *gwyr gwychr vylt hirion ergyrch donnyd*. *Bollt* =
dart, javelin. The reference here is to the men of Magnus.
 17·16 final *y* is irregularly formed. [cp. 41·25.
 17·18 *Du gyweithyd*. *cp. llu du*, B. 263·10 = *nigri gentiles*, A.C. 987.
Dub gini, A.C. 866, B. 259·32. The *gentiles* of *Annales Cambrie*
 appear in Bruts usually as *cenhedloed*, the *nigri g.* as *cen-*
hedloed duon (see B. index). "In Irish the Norwegians are
 called *Finn geinti* (white gentiles), the Danes *Dubh geinti*
 (black gentiles), *geinti* being a loan from Latin." Q. see 16·24.
 17·20 *achanhbynyd*. The *h* is faint, and rest illegible.
 17·22 *Kyweithyd* — altd. ·26 *warthehyd* more like *r* than *t*.
 18·3 *Kynðel*'s poem to O.K. opens with the same words. M. 161a.
 18·5 *O Wawl* = Domesday's *Waure*, now *Woore* in the psh. of
 Muckleston, 12 miles due E. of Whitchurch. This *Wawl* has
 nothing to do with any Roman, or other *Wall*, or *vallus*.
 18·6 *weryt* = *Gweryd*, i.e. *Dee*. According to *Descriptio Albanie*
 the river Forth divided 'regna Anglorum et Scottorum' at
 Stirling in 1165, and was 'Scottice vocata Froth, Britannice
Werid.' Similarly part of the lower *Dee* divided Saxon and
 Brython. Only in this poem, and in the Chirk Codex (Intro.
 p. xvii.) do I remember *Gweryd*, except as a doublet of *gwyr-*
yr, as at 4·13. see F.A.B., i. 56; Tal., ii. 170·175; nn. 13·7, 18·5.
 18·11-12 *Ilynghes . . . Kynran* (= O.G.) . . . *y gilyd* (= *Kadwaladr*).
 18·14 *Kymro llawen* = O.G. See Bruts 323·3. [B. 311·25-30.
 18·17 *Sant-wic*, ? *holy bay*. *cp.* Rhoscolyn's *Holy Bay*, nr. Holy-
 head. "? Sand-wic, sandy creek." Q.
 18·17 *allmyn* (B. 324·2-3) . . . *attor* (B. 324·34) . . . *Saeson* (B. 324·31).
 18·19 *gwenerawl*. from Lat. *venerā(b)l-is*, ancient.
 19·1 *neu cheint a ganho*, *I have sung what he will sing* does not
 suit context. ? *read*: *neirtheint*. See note 8·7.
 19·2 *haelon* = *generosi, princes*. See B. 309·11; M. 145a; & n. 9·7.

B.T.

- 19:3 Trwy *ieith* Tal. Would Tal. write thus impersonally? See 22 infra—mitwyv Tal. *cp.* Trwy *ieith* Talhaearn 20:4. If *ieith* be the right word, what is its exact meaning in the two instances? *Cp.* *geir* 10:1, and in the Laws.
- 19:4 buð yð *emellin*. 3 pl. fut. Ind. of ?*ymollu*, to grasp (Pughe). *see emellun* 24:12; *ymellun* 77:24: the *-un* may = *-int*. *cp.* *aml iwch veirð i vuð*. M. 162a. Context suggests b(e)*irð* for buð.
- 19:4 *kiau* : *kiau* = *ciau*(r), 3 sing. pres. Ind. of *ciori*, to fall. *cp.* *dychiawr*, A. 2:8, 4:17, 28:4.
- 19:4 *cyvolu* cannot be a cpd. of *molí*. ? *golychu*.
- 19:5-10 Text is corrupt. Lines 6-7 refer to the *peir dudeni* (W.B. 56:11-28) and the *Widon*. The pl. *peir-on*, for a dim. *peir-an*, has thrown the whole into confusion, mixing sing. and pl. hopelessly. *cp.* Hanes Taliesin. ? *read*: *Gwiðon y peiran verwei heb walltan*: *Gwiawn leveryð o'i dyvn y dyvyð*, etc.
- 19:9 o *dyfyn-wedyd* seems out of harmony with context. ? if *wedyð* is for *Wenðyð*. *cp.* P. 1:1, and n. 35:22. *see* Tal. 31:22; 52:12.
- 19:10 *kyfyndawt* : *kuyn-*, i.e. *cwyn dawt*, a feast, as if from a "*cēn(i)iat-io*." *cp.* *Cenitare*, to dine much, to feast.
- 19:12 *trae-thawt*. *trae-* is reptn., and *thawt* may = *rhawc*.
- 19:19 *cant*, a circular band, a hoop.
- 19:19 *Iladon*, i.e. *Latona*, daughter of Oceanus. II. Reynolds.
- 19:21 *gwynwas* : *gwynglas* = Delos, held to be sacred.
- 19:26 an *gðaót* . . . *wrthyf* = ? *Ev wrthyd* an *gwawd*.
- 20:7-8 *yn annófyn* (thrice repeated) is a hopeless bungle, unless lines are missing. ? *read*: *affwyn*.
- 20:13 *pyhyt* : ? *byhyt*. *cp.* 12:10; 77:16; and *behet*, B. II. D. 122:6.
- 20:17 *echreuwyt*. There is a faint punctum delens under the *u*.
- 20:18 *tynhit* . . . *tynnit*. ? both for *tyuhit* = *tyvhit*, 3 s. f. Ind. of *tyvu*.
- 20:22 *llyfreu*. Retraced; or. writing illegible.
- 20:25 *rud*. The second part of the *r* is very faint.
- 20:26 *atsein*. An altd. letter. 21:4 *baruaót*. Begun as *w*.
- 21:6 Colwyn. Lat. *Calēn-us*. "Calenum was a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its good wine." Lewis & Short, s.v. *Cales*.
- 21:9 *neu* = *nev* wraig, i.e. Mary, the mother of Jesus. Egroes, *hips*, are also called *aeron mieri Meir*.
- 21:10 *dygynnu* : *dygeunu* = *dygeynu*. *cp.* Or *pan ðwyre heul hyt pan gynnu* [= *geynu*], 60:9 These instances are mutually destructive to the sense of *cynnu* = *cwnni*.
- 21:12 *anahaót* : *anhaót* = *anhawð i ðwyn*—a gloss on *anawðwyn*.

- 21·18 mew[*e*]nir : mewnir : mownir, a cpd. of mawn + ir.
- 21·19 *cawg* pwy ðylivas. *cp.* Awake! for Morning in the *Bowl* of Night Has flung the stone that puts the stars to flight. *Omar K.*
- 21·22 auon. *cp.* Gwiawn avon, 32·23. ? *read:* Avon cyd berid gogwn ban orhid, *the stream while it trickles, I know whence it springs.* *cp.* Hanes Taliesin.
- 22·1 pet . . . pet . . . pet. ? cler. er. for pob.
- 22·7 am vn am : a·m v(y)n am = by metath. *a·m amwyn.*
- 22·8 enw y deu eir = Bran Vendigeid, Ni eing yn un peir. W.B.
- 22·15 escyrn : escymn ; and *nybl* for *hyut* = hynt. [40·36, 53·16.
- 22·16 *gwynt*, here, means *afflatus*, i.e. *inspiration.*
- 22·22 *erðin* : *erðin*, a metath. of *edrin*, cackling. *cp.* Gwylein . . .
- 22·23 *toste* = ? *tros tre*(f). [pleideu *edrin.* Gwalch'.
- 22·24 *er·kennis*, 3 s. pret. of *er·gynnu*. *I was a grain wh. rose up,* i.e. sprouted, and grew out of the ground.
- 23·6 *gref grafruð*, a detected, undeleted blunder, for *graf* ruid. Fresh from wr. *iar grafruð*, 23·1, the scr. blunders a second time.
- 23·8 Cad Godeu. This battle, app., took place in 1121. *see* Introduction, p. xxxi. supra. It was, possibly, after this battle that Taliesin was carried into Powys. *see* n. 23·21.
- 23·10 *cledyv*. This is the right word in l. 16, and therefore, as a *transformation index* it should not occur twice in the same poem. Context suggests: Bum *celvyð* cyvrith—credad pan vu rith, *I was a past master at semblance, which deceived when it was (mere) seeming.* The *l*, in *cuŕurith*, may be a reptn. of *cel-*, or it may be *l : f*, and an early instance of *-fu-* for *v*, *f* being used in certain MSS. for *f=v* and *ff* indiscriminately. *see* Table of Common Scribal Errors.
- 23·20 *Read:* Yng·had Godeu·vrig. *See* n. 58, p. xxx. supra.
- 23·21 *canholig.* *cp.* Glyw am ryð ragor·ueirch gleisson, gleisseit liw, glas ganoligion (= ? *glwyseid* lyw, clas gynorigion). P. 35·15. ? *read:* Gweint veirch cynorig—lleng oeð veueðig.
I hurled a spear at the chief's horses, a troop in occupation.
It was for being a *franc tireur*, possibly, that the Powysians captured Tal., and made a herdsman of him. *see* p. xxxi. supra.
- 23·23 For an account of seed placed under the tongue, *see* The Tree of the Cross, p. 239 of Pen. MS. 32, etc.
- 24·1 *Kaer nefenhir* for ? *k. uevenhit* = *Vevenhyð*, i.e. the fort of ? *Ystrad Meurig*, or *ILan Rhystud*, taken by the sons of Gr. ap Rhys from the lord of the *Gwydion* country in *Gwyneð*. *see* Bruts, 317 ; Lloyd, 504-505.

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- 24·4 neifon. *cp.* niveroeð neuuyon P. 35·35.
- 24·5 *Read:* Digionsei y Rëen. *y* after *-ei* is non-syllabic.
- 24·6 *gantaw* is impossible with *rithwch*; *read:* Ruthrwch.
- 24·12 ? *read:* Buðiant buch Anhun, ny'n gwnaei ymoſſwn, yng'waed hyd an *þigwrn*, *the gain of Anthony's hermit life would not deliver us, in blood up to our ankles.* see 19·4; and 77·24. Buch = *bucheð*.
- 24·13 Mwyhav teir arw gryd, (25·2). The three most poignant
 a chweðid yn byd. quakings, that will upset
 Ac wy a ðeryw, our world, will happen
 o ystyr dilyw, because of the deluge,
 a Christ yn croccaw, and the hanging of Christ,
 a dyðbrawt rhag llaw. *cp.* 27·10 and the judgment to come.
 Passages like the above look like interpolations. see ii. 40·242.
- 24·15 *G(w)ern*, *alders*, provided ambuscade, but here must be a scr. er. for *Deru*, i.e. *derw*, oak-(saplings), which were abundant, and esteemed to be "at the head" of trees used for bows.
- 24·17 *keri*, *wild brier*. *cerios vel ceiros*, *hips*. Dictionaries translate *keri* by *medlar*, wh., as pointed out in Pem., iii., p. 602, was not indigenous in Wales.
- 24·20 *Ryswyð* a *gwyðuwyt*. *-wyð* = antcpn. of *gwyð*; and *-uwyt* = reptn. of *emwyt*. *Read:* *Drysi* a *gwyðuit*, *brambles & woodbine*.
- 24·21 *eithin*. *Read:* *eithnen*. see 25·8, and *cp.* n. 23·10.
- 24·24 *ffenitwyð* . . . 25·15 *fenwyð*. *ffenit-* : *ffeint-* : *feint-wyð*, *yew scrub*. *cp.* *ywen sant*, *punt a dal* (Laws of Ho., ed. by T. Lewis, p. 41·32). "Curiously enough, Yew trees mark, in many places, the old route followed by pilgrims to Canterbury." Judge Parry.
- 24·26 *llwyv*, a *witch-elm*, is m. sing. The common elm was introduced into this country after the Norman conquest.
- 25·6 *reðin*. ? for *refin* = *ruin*, i.e. *rewin*, Lat. *ruina*. The vines were rifled in their *ruin*. [M. 153a·12. see ii. 32·115.]
- 25·7 *bragat*. *cp.* 35·18; and Brys briwgad brig *bragad* briwei.
- 25·9 ? *read:* *Hŷv*, *gŵyr erlidiaw*; *herw ·n vuan rhagðaw*, *nes y llawr er'gryn*. *Glew elyn* . . . *The bold knows how to pursue; he dashes swiftly forward, till the ground shakes.* . . .
- 25·18 *a'n deilas blaen bedw* = ? *birch-boughs decked us with leaves*. *cp.* ii. 34·141; and see *Golden Bough*, vol. i., p. 201 :—
 On Thursday before Whitsunday the Russian villagers go out into the woods, weave garlands, and cut down a young birch-tree, wh. they dress in woman's clothes and, after a feast, carry it home, and set it up in a house where for two days it is visited . . . A little before Whitsunday in every village along the streets young birch trees stand in rows, every house and room is adorned with boughs, even the Railway engines are decked with green leaves.

- 25·19 *blaen* derw. *cp.* Dâr a dyv yn arð väes . . . yn y *blaen*. ILeu llaw-gyffes. W.B. 108·7-10.
- 25·19 *dad·rith*. *cp.* W.B. 108·20-28. Mael Derw = ? Gwydion.
- 26·8 *llychwr*. ? scrib. er. for *llychffor*(ð) = Lache Lane. *see* Intro. p. xxx. I had not traversed the district when I adopted *llychvor*, (ii. 36·180). O *lychwr* i *lychwr*, A. 14·5, suggested *lagoons*, such as the bore formed in the old channels of the Dee. *see* Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. i., p. 199.
- 26·10 ? *read*: yng·hylch, ym·herveð, i.e. *everywhere*, rhwng deu lin rhieð, *between the knees of princes*, i.e. *sheltered*; or rhwng deu dëyrneð, *between two rulers*, i.e. ? Ranulf and O. G.
- 26·11 ? *read*: I deu waew an·chwant, o wÿn ban ðoethant ;
yn annwn llivereint ; wrth vrwydrin byðeint.
Their two lustful lances, the emissaries of passion, in strife are ever dripping (with blood); a-fighting they are wont to be. or ?: yn annwn llëveireint, i.e. in strife are ever scintillating.
nef : *neu* : *uen* = 6yn, *rad*. gwÿn. wayó was or. wr waóó.
an·chwant is intensive.
- 26·15 If there is no change of metre, ? *read*: Arial a genhiv, pawb anaw genhyv: Canav i ng·hleðyv, a vrathawð waed·liv. *Of valour will I sing: Every gift of the muse is mine; I will praise my sword, wh. has made blood flow.* *see* ii. 38·194.
- 26·16-18 *am darwed* . . . *ieithoed* should, app., come after *uchel*, l. 20.
- 26·17 o dof. ? *read*: *o·i odiv llas baeð*.
- 26·18 *baed*. ef *gbrith*, ef *datwrith*. ef *gbrith* *ieithoed*. We have here an embarrassing ex. of the scribe's propensity for reptns. *Gwrith* is a monosyllable; *gwr-eith* is a dissyllable in A. 2·15. Prof. J. Morris Jones's explanation (*Grammar*, 152) cannot be accepted for either form. I have interpreted the passage in the light of the hunt of the T.T. in W.B. As a boar could know nothing of 'languages' I read: *en go·lithi*(r t)*ieithoed*. i. r. t. are often confounded, and elisions are frequent. *see* ii. 38·206.
- 26·21 *gwiber yn llyn*. *cp.* the story of the dragons beneath Dinas Emrys. *see* Nennius's *Historia Brittonum*, § 42.
- 26·23-24. *see* ii. 38·212. Surely an interpolation, for the passage refers to "the taxing of every man, clerk and lay, one-fourth of his rents and movables . . . and the taking of even the silver chalices from churches" in order to ransom King Richard in 1193-94. *see* Y.P., p. 116. *mðc* might be read *inðc*. *cp.* Fac. 27·17.
- 27·1-7 Seemingly, Taliesin took part in the events of 1157, when O.G., after successfully encountering Henry II., retired in the

- direction of *Doleu Elwy*, or St. Asaph. Gwalchmei's *Traeth Edrywy* = Trev draeth, i.e. Newport, Pem. (see L.M. *Celtic Remains*). Edrywy still survives under an alias as *Carreg y Drewi*. (A. W. Wade Evans). 'And now,' my friends are gone, all save Goronwy; and I am grown old with bloodless, attenuated fingers. The whole poem is reminiscent, with many interpolations.
- 27·3 ganet, *vel* anget. see Dictionaries, s.v. angu, ganu.
- 27·4 edryby. Or. wr. edrbyy. 27·10 see n. 24·13 supra.
- 27·12 arnes fferyll. Vergil during the first twelve centuries occupied the position of a prophet, wh. explains the ascription to him of magical powers . . . From Augustine to Abelard, the flower of medieval learning believed that the fourth Eclogue was a prophecy of the birth of Christ. *Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco*.
- 27·16 ? read: awr na'm herlynid. Omit *vn*.
- 28·8 anygnaót. an impf. letter. 28·15 noe. an altd. 2.
- 28·16 *pop amser* . . . 29·13 *ymra*. Cancelled also by rubricator, by a stroke of his pen. see *Facsimile*.
- 28·20 *duôch*, metath. of *duc-hô*, i.e. duc-ho, -hóy (for *dyc-co*, -*cwy*) 3 s. pres. Subj. of *dwyn*.
- 28·21 The *Daronwy* poem opens, app., with a reference to the kennelling of dogs in ILan Dyvrydog Ch., and to the death of Hugh, the *Proud*, earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098. see Giraldus Camb., p. 448, (Bohn's Lib.). Daronwy figures in the Triads, (R.B. Mab. 308·9) as 'the second principal oppression of Mon.' This, earl Hugh certainly was. Daronwy is also a place name: *Extenta Daronwy cum Hamlet*' Kuwgh Dernok . . . de molendino de Daronwy & Cornewe . . . in com. Talebolion . . . de predictis duobus molendinis . . . in villis. Daronwy & Kuwgh Dernok. See Record of Carnarvon, pp. 59, 58. This *Cnwch*, now *Cŵch* Dyrnog is in IL. *Deusant*.
- 28·23 dros vor-dwy. Construction inadmissible. see ii., 172·4.
- 28·24 Noget Daronwy, than that of Daronwy. Correct ii., 172·6.
- 28·25 ? read: Gw(an)awr gôr Gornwy, the company of the *Cornovii* will be despatched: or, Ys rhin yssyð vwy — gwaew gwýt Goronwy, a greater secret will be the lance of G. passion. see W.B., 104·8-34.
- 29·2 *Gwyllionwy* = ? the main tributary of the Dulas. Rising near Coedaneu, it flows at the base of 'Carreg y Lleidr' Hill. A large upright stone now monopolizes that name, but *Carreg*, in place-names does not mean a *maen hir*, but a rocky elevation. The Hill itself was prob. known once as *Carreg y Gwyllion*, i.e. *ILadron*. Cp. *Gwyllion* Mawðwy, the bandits of *Mawðwy*.

- 29·2 Kynan. *Read: Kynran, the chief, i.e., Gr. ap Kynan.*
- 29·4 Pedeir priv bennaeth = 1. W. the Conqueror; 2. W. Rufus; 3. Henry I.; 4. Stephen; 'pumhed' = Henry II.
- 29·7 *Gweddw* = Empress Matilda, mother of Henry II.
gworiarwg vain = Maud of Boulogne, consort of Stephen.
- 29·12 *Ilwdn gwyn* = a lamb, or sheep. *Ymatru: cp. mae ê wedi mhatrid, he has removed his clothes.* *Ilwdn: d* irregularly formed.
- 29·13 *Gwyd-v(il)ed*, with *coed* is tautological. *Read: Bwystviled.*
- 29·16 *lam o lam.* Or. wr. app. 'ram ozam'.
- 29·18 *Read: rhwng K. Riein a Chaer Rynwg, Din Eiðin a Din Alüwg, (M. 215a).* The funeral pile of Run ap O.G. was on the Dee (see Intro. *xvii.*), and visible from (1.) *Maiden Castle* on the top of Bickerton Hill, Broxton; (2.) from *Beeston Castle*, situated on a high precipice. "Should the masonry . . . be removed, the earthworks . . . would present the *appearance of a promontory* (Ryn-wg) camp, according to the classification of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks." Col. Morgan in ARCH. CAMB., p. 174, 1910: (3.) Din Eiðin, ? = Caer Gwrlè; and (4.) Din Alüwg, *i.e.* Castle of Hawarden. *Eið-wg*, being repton. of *Eið-in* is suspect. Din Eiðwg has no more to do with 'Tintock' than with 'Tin tacks.' *Eidyn* was or. wr. *Eidón* = ? a metath. of *Eddin.* *cp.* Skene ii. 367, 401; Pem. iii. 203, 567. For earl Edwin's holdings see *Domesday.*
- 29·21 *This poem commemorates the war of 1157 when Henry Fitz Henry sailed from Milford Haven to North Anglesey, and was slain or lost, between Pen Coed and Moelvre.* see B. 319; Ll. 497.
- 29·25 *Hir dychyveryðein o brydein gofein o berth Maw ac eidin.* In *ein o . . . ein . . . ein o* we have a good instance of the scribe's propensity for *repetition.* ? *read: Nis dychyveryð ym rwydrin Brydein gôr o borth mawr Cerdin, (O.G.) will not meet in battle Dyved's host from the great haven of Kerdin,* because Owein had gone to Eiðin to oppose the enemy on the borders. For this reason *ni welas Wallawg, 30.22.* 'Porth maw(a)c eiðin' might be read 'Porth mawr or-ðin,' *the large haven of the great stronghold;* better still read 'Cêl-ðin,' *the secluded fort,* whence Porth Kerdin in Dyvet (W.B. 499·4). Pem. Castle, built on Kenarth bychan, is associated with Nest, Gwallawg's mother. see n. 38·10; and *cp.* Pem. i. 306, 322.
- 30·3 *pren wres: ures = mes = the acorn tree.*
- 30·3 *parwb* (y trachwres) seems to be construed with both sing. & pl., though strictly it is sing. [rawl, &c.
- 30·7 *trwy wres ma62 (t)an-meidrawl? = trwy bres m(arw)awl an-veid-*

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- 30·14 *terra*, usually wr. *t'ra* (see *Fac.* 40·10), is here misread for *cra*.
Coed y Cra ucha, and Coed y cra isa are two farms on either side of the road from Flint to Halkin, at its junction with the road from Northop to Holywell.
- 30·14 gwragawn(t), 3 pl. fut. Ind. see B.L.Dav, p. xliiii, *guragun*, 1. pl. Imperative: *cp.* n. 26·18.
- 30·16 Gwyr a *digawn* godei : Gwyr a oðef
- 30·17 haear(n)*dur* should rhyme with *hyv-eið*. see *Intro.* xxvi.
- 30·22 ? *read*: Yn i erbyn yn *escyn* yn gaenawc.
Taliesin laments the feud among the sons of O.G. after his death.
- 30·24 *Kennadeu*. see Bruts, 330·12. *Anvonawg*, (*cp.* A. 8·8, 10·5, 31·18). see Lloyd 551-552. 31·1 *yscabl*. Or. wr. *n.*
- 31·2 Maer, i.e. D. ap O.G., married to H.'s half sister Emma, B. 333·4
- 31·3 refers to Rhodri's triumph over D. in 1175. B. 333; Ll. 552.
- 31·12 *kynan*. Or. wr. *m.* *Read*: *kynran*, i.e. Howel, slain by his brother Rhodri. see B. 332·26; M. 281*b*; Ll. 549.
- 31·15 *ryvedawt*, etc. In 1173 'Ganet mab i'r Argl. Rys o'i nith, verch Varedyð vab Gr., i vrawd.' Bruts 331·11.
- 31·16 *durawt* : *dîriawc*, *rad* : *tir-iawg*, *territorial lord* = Lord R.
- 31·17 *Katty* = *Kat dy* (vel *ry*)·*brudawt*. *cp.* *Catty brunawc*, P. 44·27.
? a reference to the massacre of Aber Gevenni, in 1175.
- 32·1 *Ryt* = *ry yt*. *Read*: *ry·d·ebrwydav*.
- 32·4 ? *read*: *down eigiawn*, *aðas*. But see ii. 48·22.
- 32·5 *am lewwis*. a misreading of or. *amlenuis*.
- 32·6 a *gôlith*. a reptn. of *gôlith* = *golith*, 3 s. pres. Ind. ? *read*: *py*
a *olith weny*n o *glyd ac ystor*.
- 32·13 *Gwrth a wÿr Caïm*, a *mall tra merin* :
A *waðawl Vyrðin*, y *corwg gwydrin*.
Cain shall know persecution, & decay beyond the bourne:
Myrðin's dower will be the coracle of glass.
- 32·17 ? *read*: A *blawd* a *blodeu*.
- 32·21 *puraðz*. Or. wr. '21.' *Read*: *puvawr*. see B.B.C. n. 48·4.
- 33·13 *clwyr*. scr. er. for *hwyr*. The *clwir* of B.B.C., 15·9, 90·5, wh. is dissyllabic = *clywir*, still pronounced *clwîr*. *cleir* = clerici.
- 33·20 = ii. 55·108 *vwyhav i achwysson*, *very great his complaints, troubles*. *cp.* *Gelwyssit* . . . ar *Grist o achwysson* (? because of troubles), 24·4 = 29·48. But *Bum ganhymðeith achwysson*, 3·1 = 69·86, & *baran achwysson*, 22·5 = 23·204, suggest kinship with Lat. *acce(n)s-us*, *attendant*, *follower*, hence a *state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates*. Lat. Dicty. see further, Bruts 200·7, 288·22, 291·7, 327·2.

33·21 *ryhodigyon* : *cyhofigion* = *cynhorigion*, ? a biform of *cynhorigion*, (A. I·10·22, 2·5), *leaders, chiefs*. see ii. 54·110.

33·24 ? *read*: *Yng-hadeu bum gan Leu a Gwydion,*
I was in battles with Lleu and Gwydion.

33·26 *pan ladwyt*. cp. *pan wei lei loscedig*, 26·5. *Morðwyt tyllon* = *gwr gwynllwyt cloff* (= Fisher King, = Anfortas), who is ever associated with a big fire. see W.B. 127·17; Parzival, Bk. V., l. 109.

33·27 *difer* = *differogion*. see n. 3·4.

34·1 *ôleth*. ? a scr. er. for *olych*. *Penrhyn Golych* means *Holy-head*. cp. *Dyffryn goluch* in B.L.D., and see Pughe s.v. *goluch*; also F.A.B., ii. p. 404.

34·1 *Lluch Rëon* = *Lache*. As to *Rëon* compare :
Beð Rhun, vab pyd, yng-or glyd avon dêr,
yn oervel, yng-weryd—
beð cynran yn Rhëon Ryd.

The grave of Rhun, son of misfortune, is in the country of the pure stream; in the cold under the sod at Rhëon Ford is the grave of the chief. This Rhun, son of O.G., died on the banks of the Dee in 1146, (Intro. xvii-xviii). cp. *Oni ðel Cadwaladr oe gynadl, Ryd Reon, until Cadwaladr* (brother of O.G.) *come* (on his way from Ness in 1157) *to his tryst at Rheon Ford*. B.B.C., 52·3. see Ll. 496. Thus Rhëon was, app., that *Regio* of Cheshire, wh. lies west of the Dee, and the Ford to it was known as 'Vadum Region-is trans Devam.' This would be the passage of the Dee at Ald-ford, between Eaton Park Iron Bridge and the mouth of the Clut. Read *Ryt Rëon* for *Ryt al-Clut* in Intro. xx. l. 4; and amend foot-note 36 to: 'The Ryt al-Clut was the passage of the Clut brook, on the road from Aldford to Chester.' The rest of the note refers to Ryt Rëon.

34·8-13 see Introductory note on 54·16-24.

34·9 *Ys gŵyr mawr ovyd a phryderi—*
ceir gorian a'dan geulan rhegði.

It is familiar with the great affliction, the care,
and the moaning that is found beneath a cave there.

manawyt : *mau(r) ovyt*, i.e. *Andromeda's* enchainment to a rock in Joppa harbour, (see n. 54·16). Sir John Rhys sits comfortably by the fire, and cheerily plays *three organs*, but without marked enthusiasm for the music he makes. see *Welsh Folklore*, p. 678.

KADEIR TEYRNON. *The Teyrnnon* of 34·15-26 is, clearly, *Richard I.*, who figures as *Arthur* in 54·15 to 56. *Richard was a poet*: witness his ballad composed in *Durenstein prison*. (Y.P. pp. 116, 120). cp. 'Nam *Artur* Hierosolymum perrexit et oravit coram

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cruce dominica, ut ei dominus victoriam daret . . . de paganis, quot et factum est . . . (MS. C. in Nennius's *Historia Brittonum*, etc., p. 200). This variant, or additional matter exemplifies the xiii. cy. methods. The remoter the historian is from an incident, the fuller the particulars about it.

34·16 'O echen *Adadur*' has a syll. too many. see l. 22 *infra*, and ii. 56·4. *Villa Aradur* occurs in the MS. of the Life of St. Cadoc. This Trev *Aradur* is now *y Radyr*. *Radyr* park is by Ll. Illteyrn chapel, (the exterior wall of which has a curious inscription to the wife of King Arthur. Lewis' *Top. Dicty.*) *Radyr* occurs twice as a place name near Usk. see PEM. iii. 306, n. 5; 312, n. 4.

34·17 *Ri ruyviadur* = Philip of France, whose vassal Richard was.

34·20 *cawrnur*. cp. *Casnur*, and see 71·15, where *meibon Cawrnur* = ? the sons of Hen. ii. 'O *gawrnur*' implies a place. ? *read*: *neus dug yar gawr mur, he took from the champion of the wall* (around Acre), i.e. from Saladin in July 1192. see Y.P., p. 113-114. Cp. *Rodri mawr mur ciwdododod*. M. 146 b.

34·21 ? *read*: *Teyrnnon, henur, heilin bascadur, crydyd, dwyn doethur! ym'endig antur, Teyrnnon, our seigneur! lavish thy bounty: thou, deeply wise, art pining away in a blessed enterprise.*

34·24 *Tri Cynweissat* = ? a. Eleanor, the King's mother; b. John, his brother; c. William of Longchamp, bp. of Ely, his justiciar.

CADEIR TEYRN, 35·1-21 refers to *Howel ap O.G. & his brothers.*

35·4 *ogrven arwen dair, the harmony of the blessed three, viz. the Graces, the Charit-es. Cerit-wen is the goddess of outward form, of grace, of finish. cp. ii. 11·14; & B.B.C. 9·6, 15·1.*

Herwyd urden awdl Kyrridwen, *ogrven* am'had—
am'had anaw, a *ry-wallaw* y *caw ceinad*.

In regular order Keridwen rhymes, varying the harmony—the various kinds of melody, wh. the joglar pours forth. am'had = various seed; (cp. am'ryw). a(reith) awyrllaw, a metath. of 'a ry-wallaw', areith being a gloss on ceinad. In Uledw ogrven (B.B.C. 14·9) we have a technical musical term = 'flat', as opposed to 'sharp.' Again, seith ugein ogrven yssyd yn awen (vol. ii. 15·79): now if ogrven was a person, male or female, we could not have seven score such. (see Rhys's Lectures on Welsh Philology, 304-307). Kynbel sings: I am a truly renowned bard among the rhythmic bards (beird ogrven) . . . I am very well versed in the ways of the arts of Keridwen. P. 169·30. Ogrven has nothing to do with Ocuran gawr (R.B. Mab. 302) to whom Kynbel refers: I voli gwron gwrhyd Ogyrfan, M. 154a; & Rac val ym cobit yn llys Ogyruan. R.B. Poetry, 169·22. see PEM. iii. 332.

- 35·7 teir caer = ? Conwy, Deganwy, and Rhuðlan.
- 35·8 maer = ? Davyð ap Owein Gwyneð.
- 35·9-12, ·20 The Manx friends of Rhodri. *see* B. 337; Lloyd, 588.
- 35·13 teyrn-on. metath. for teyrn uo = vo. ? refers to Howel, slain by his brothers, D. & Rodri, sons of O.G.
- 35·17 hen . . . *euwic* = ? *henevic*, of ancient line. Correct ii. 61·70.
Gwledic = ? Rhodri, or Llewelyn.
- 35·20 mor- Or. wr. *l.* Saraphin = 'serpents.' Bible Dicty.
- 35·26 ? *read*: Di·veð yn llechweð yw lleu, or Diweð yn lleitheð vu i leu. *cp.* Beð lleu y·dan achles mor, B.B.C.66·14. *see* ii. 60·7.
- 36·6 ? *read*: drud ym·yd, gwerid bletheu. *see* ii. 62·18.
- 36·7 yar logawd Pryderi lys. *see* W.B. 83·31 to 85. The *lys*, now *Cwrt*, is at the top of the gravelly slope, where the road forks beyond Rhyðlan bridge over the Cledlyn. The earthen rampart & fosse on the south and west sides remain.
- 36·12 *Kaer sfrancon* = ? the fort on the brow of the deep ravine of the llyvni, opposite lleuar bach. Bryn *Gwydion* is not far off, and *Gwytheint* is associated with Clynog, a few miles distant.
- 36·16 y marth . . . am y lys. The genders are mixed. Note that 1.4 = W.B. 100·101; ll. 5·9 = W.B. 83·29·86; ll. 14·17 = W.B. 95·98.
- 36·23 Dychymig = ? 2 s. Imper. *Imagine what it is.* But *see* ii. 3·1.
- 37·15 banyar = a cpd. of ban + dyar.
- 37·18 a *wnech*, 3 s. pres. Subj. *cp.* har eniuet a *gunech* = 'de . . . injuria quod . . . fecerit.' B.I.L.D. 120·25, 119·1. Vol. ii. 4·57 assumes a possible form from *gwrychu*, to heap together.
- 37·20 After *oeruel* the scr. either turned over two leaves, or interpolated matter of his own. At 40·21, etc., *Canu y gwynn* seems to be continued. *see* ii. 4·62·77; n. 41·12; and note the marginal re-
- 37·20 ? *read*: llug lloer yr an lles . . . ·23 molhwy. [ferences.
- 37·26 ? *read*: ni bendic avrlfad. Ni wÿr anynad.
- 38·1 ? *read*: Deng·wledð ðarmerthat.
- 38·3 Kawat > *cav(h)ael*; cād > *cael*. *Read*: o ði·garu cād.
- 38·6 *Read*: Mars a Mercurius, Sol a Saturnus,
Luna lavurus, Jupiter, Venus.
- 38·9 *Read*: Rēen na·n rhanher gan lu Lucuffer.
- 38·11 *Calch-vynyð*. "A lyme-stone vayne appeareth at Muncton, i.e. Mountain." PEM., i. p. 64. This Mountain is Calchvynyð. It presides over Pembroke Castle, wh. Dr. Henry Owen identifies,

as I think rightly, with *Ce(w)narth bychan*. The original Pem. Castle was a palisaded rampart, on or near the present site. *see* n. 29·25. Prof. Lloyd (p. 418, n. 59), and Mr. E. Phillimore (Pem. iii. 345) have other, but divergent views.

38·11 gwarth. *see* B. 282·15. *Anreith*. *see* B. 282·14, 302·6.

38·13 gwled vedyð. *cp.* 56·17, & *see* ii. 154·3; B. 281·18.

38·13 lawen. *cp.* Hwenyð llad. B.B.C. 193·3.

38·14 peblet = pembleth, *confusion, perplexity*.

38·15 Read: *Am Nest* câd gormes. *see* B. 282·31 to 284.

38·16 mað idno : ma ðyðno. Owein and his father came from the Gwyðno country. *cp.* l. 20.

38·17 ? read: Ac ni le vessid Nest rhag todo. Er talu can mu . . . Kadwgan had to pay a fine of 100 cows, but had still with him a calf = his son. *see* B. 285·10-15.

38·20 celein vein wen, or celein Veinwen, i.e. *the corpse of Nest*. *see* P. 13·2-16.

38·21 read: rhwng graian Ro, i.e. an embankment of pebbles heaped up by the sea, as *y Ro vawr*, near Aberystwith; *y Ro wen* between Vriog marsh and the sea.

MABON. *The text of 38·2 to 39·10 refers to Gr. ap Rhys's battles in Deheubarth. see* Bruts, 296-300, which vol. ii., p. 154, follows.

38·24 ryt alclut is pure gibberish here. ? Ryt *y Gors*.

b. yn ygwen, metath. of gywen = Cywyn. *cp.* yn *Aber Cofwyl*, or wr. couwi = Cowyn. B. 297·14. There are vestiges of an encampment on Treventy farm, in the psh. of Ll. Vel *Aber Cowyn*.

38·25 rodawys. ? *for* rodawl wys. *cp.* Rhedeg rodolion. M. 153a·57.

39·1 tuman. ? a misreading of ruiuan, i.e. rhwyv-an, a *petty ruler*.

39·2 ar ran : ar lan wen Reidawl, *on the bank of fair Rheidol*. But *see* ii. 154·26.

39·3 rac biw reget, etc. This line, (wh. is defective in length, in assonance, and in end-rhyme) led Sir John Rhys to locate Rhedeg on the Rheidol. *see* Intro. xv. n. 23; & ii. 154·27.

39·5 The OWEIN AP KADWGAN section begins here. *see* B. 302, where O. figures as tywyssawg llw = llyw, i.e. General. *Read*:

O arvod cychwyn a *therwyn* cad, yd wehyn Mabon anoleithad. Ban ðiscynnwy llyw rhag biw y wlad, tarð ev galch achlwyr a *chrysgwydrad*; *From the beginning to the ending of the war, Mabon will ward off destruction. When the Chief (Owein) descends upon the country's cattle, he will arm thoroughly, and swiftly march.* Correct ii. 154·30-33, wh. follows the Bruts.

- 36·6 gōryt. or. wr. *l*. *o* is followed by *z* in B.T.
- 36·12 ffrangcon. or. wr. *c* or *o*. 37·6 hyn. a boggled *h*.
- 39·14 Ban berir cad gan Ri, rhwyv Dragon,
boſt na owlltuy biw rhag Mabon [*i.e.* Gr. ap Rhys].
When war is set going by the King, the Dragon's chief,
(it is) a shock that the cattle are not wild against Mabon.
Biw=the 'kittle cattle' of Dyved, *i.e.* the Normans, Saxons,
and Flemish. *cp.* Gwartheg Edeirnyaſn, P. 16·21.
- 39·15 *Read:* calaneð veðei rei ym·Rwnws, *slaughter claimed some*
at Brownws. see An. Camb. sub Ao. 1116, B.I.L.Dav Index,
and Lewis under Ilan Egwad.
- 39·16 ? *read:* llwenyð dybyð i ud a brein, *i.e.* to Gerald of Pem.
- 39·17 ymadraſd. App. an altd. *r*.
- 39·20 ? *read:* Rhuſion beudez'r biw o vawr vrad. [156·56.]
- 39·20 gwyar gor golchel. ? a cler. er. for gorgolchef, *but see ii.*
- 39·22 Wenhwys=*men of Gwent.* *read:* Powys, B. 301.
- 39·24 ? *read:* y tri cyv·estrawn hād, *i.e.* Saxon, Norman, & Flemish.
- 39·24 *Read:* pengyvylcheintgeinc. pen : pan, affected by following *y*.
- 39·26 *Read:* cād rac Owein awr vawr o irad, *there was raised against*
Owein a war-shout of great bitterness, because of the Nest.
- 40·2 ? *read:* Ban ðiscyn Owein yng·Wenwlad, yð eirch vreint cyr-
reiveint o·i Dad. *When Owein is descending into the happy land*
he craves for the boon of forgiveness from his Father.
- 40·4 pen·devic pop wa. *cp.* 40·14, 54·17. ? devic pob ma. see ii. 100·1.
- 40·9 moleit. ? melit, 3's. fut. Ind. *cp.* cpd. dy·valu, *to ponder.*
- 40·11 yr y donha. ?=er i ðawna, *for endowing him.*
- 40·13 see ii. 100·13·14, with order changed. dillig : diwig = diwig,
clothing, fleece.
- 40·15 *Elphin* figures in Welsh legend as a synonym of *misfortune*.
This 'exiled' Elphin = Maelgwn, son of O.G. The bard, l. 7
supra, prays that Maelgwn may possess Mon. *cp.* 33·19-21,
19·22-26, and see Intro., p. xxxv. Maelgwn, David, & Rhodri
were the *three* sons of O.G. surviving him in 1174. *cp.* the asso-
ciation, as rulers, of *Alpin-us* Montanus, his brother D. Alpinus,
and Civilis; also Cicero's pun on *Treviri* and *tres viri*.
- 40·19 *Read:* Elffin, varchawc hael, hwyr dy ogleð. *cp.* nn. 9·7, 19·2.
- 40·21 *Read:* Teithi edmygynt, Gwr a gadwyn wynt:
Pan ðel yn rhiwyð, gor·vloebawg elvyð. *cp.* ii. 6·68-73.
They admire the powers of Him who chains the wind:
When it rushes up the hills, the welkin resounds.

- 40²³ ? *read*: Ys ti a vedŷd, *in thy hand or power*. deweint= from midnight to 3 A.M. *see* ii. 190¹⁻⁸.
- 40²⁴ ? *read*: Masweð arvollawr, *etc.*, *soft repose is the gift of the great Ruler*. Masw=*soft, flabby, relaxed*. mod. meaning of masweð=*frivolity* of the irreverent and comic sort. ? Maleð. *see*
- 41¹ *Read*: Galwer, er achles, ar eilig gymes; [Intro: p. xl.
ac ym'hob neges Dêws dymgwares. correct ii. 102¹².
Let the call for succour be made to His flowing justice and, in every affair, God may give deliverance.
- 41² a chyn dy'byðyn . . . mechteyrn. Lovers of *literal* translation may try their hand here. There is no obscure word. *see* ii. 102¹⁶.
- 41⁶ dy's:go'fâg. As *dy* intensifies, and *go* modifies the meaning of a word, the combination is impossible. ? *read*: ys go'wag, or gor'wag.
- 41⁶ ? *read*: A olcho i lestri, byð groew i vreci, or
Golcha dy lestri; Bit groew dy vreci. *see* ii. 104²⁶.
- 41⁸ anawell. If akin to Corn. *anhauel*=Lat. *procella* (Zeuss 1073), we should translate, *When the beer is "up."* *see* ii. 104²⁸. Golchettawr . . . dyðyccawr (*twice*) 3 s. fut. Ind. Pass. for 2 s. Imper.
- 41⁹ mel, *honey*, is used for mead, but *grain* for *cwrw*. Since God made *grain*, and is pleased with its sap, or essence, *noð*, it follows that *cwrw* is God-ordained! That is the subtle argument implied.
- 41¹⁰ etuynt yn of. ? *edwyn*, knows, or *envyn*, sends *i noð*. *see* rearrangement of lines in ii. 104³⁵⁻⁵³.
- 41¹² app. a detached passage of Canu y Gwynt. ? *read*:
Cymeint y tervi raean mor heli,
ac ym arswyði cyn traeth ryverthi;
A'm cuðwy tywawd a'r gwynt yn deithawg.
*So greatly dost thou churn the gravel of the sea,
that I shudder ere thou rushest ashore:*
May the sand cover me and the Wind be careering.
- 41¹⁴ mi hun. *cp.* 12¹⁵, 27¹, and muhun. ? *Hi i hun*=Trindawt (*f.*)
- 41¹⁶ yn tryffin garant. ? a place name. *cp.* Karnant. *see* ii. 104³⁷.
- 41²⁰ ? *read*: am'dyrr o'r anbe,—o'r peir pan ðwyre.
- 41²¹ echiawg, *extreme*. *cp.* eichawg 64¹⁴; eithiawg 28¹³ ? *aethawg*.
- 41²² *Read*: ffysc ffo ys . . . *cp.* prys : prysc, B.B.C. 65⁹ & n. 57¹⁵.
- 41²² du'hun. ū tends to affect *i* & *y* into *u*. *cp.* cw'huðaw, -wr. B. 292¹⁴; du'hunawd B. 279²⁵; du'un T. 4¹⁵; llurug-A. 5¹⁹, etc.
- 41²³ Karawc. app. *Beð Carawg* at Eglwys Bach(*wy*), in Erethlin, is the tump of Gr. ap ll'n ap Seisyll (=tad Caradawg) who, when he retired in this direction after engaging the Saxon in 1063, was 'forsaken in wild glens and fell by the treachery of his own

- men.' B. 267·23. *Pennant Bach*(wy,) to the south of the Church, is the place to wh. Alexander of Scotland, and the son of Hugh, earl of Chester, led their armies in 1114, (B. 293·1-5). (Prof. Lloyd has gone astray here, 463). King John also passed through Erethlin on his way to Conwy. cp. B.B.C. 55·14; Ll. 370, 635; Pem. iii., 549-550; Silvan Evans Dicty. s.v. *Carawg*.
- b. *Caeruedawg*. Hybrid form, possibly *n.* ? *read*: *Caer veð-awg*, a grave tump; or *gwely carneðawg*, a tumulus bed; or *gwely caerweð-awg*, a fort-like resting place. see ii. 190·22; n. 65·4. *Carwed* is a township of Eglwys Bach(wy).
- 41·24 *Meneiuon*. There is a *Menei-vron* near the Anglesey end of the Carnarvon Ferry. ? *read*: *Menei ion*, Lord of *Menei* = IL'n ap Jor. see B. 355·23 to 356; cp. n. 47·10.
- 41·25 *gwallt hirion*. *Read*: *byllt hirion*. The long bows of the Gwentians needed long 'bolts.' B. 356. see Giraldu Camb., p. 370-371, (Bohn's Liby.).
- 42·1 *coel ganawon* = Owein & Rhys, sons of Gr. ap Rhys. B. 345.
- 42·2 ? *read*: (gael) o *Ynyr wylton*. *Ynyr* a reputed King of Gwent, is here the eponymus of prince John who, in virtue of his marriage with Hawise of Gloucester 'became lord of Glam., with a considerable stake in the Welsh Border,' Ll. 575. cp. Intro. p. xxv. *In re Gwystlon*, see B. 348·32 to 349, etc.
- 42·3 *se*. ? *sed*: see ii. 104·44. cp. B.B.C. 23·10, where *se* (a reptn. of *seith*) = *ry'suinad*; but see M. 148b.
- 42·3 *neur di'erveis i rin*, 1 s. *for di'ervis*, 3 s. see ii. 192·35.
- 42·4 *mordei*. ? *moryd*, i.e. *mawr ryd*. see Intro. p. xxviii.
- 42·6-8 If this passage is by Tal, he was preceptor at Strata Marcella, wh. was in Dygen. The Abbey there was founded by O.K. in 1170, or 1172 (Ll. 599), so that chronologically there is no difficulty. But had Taliesin been educated at Basingwerk (after 1131) so as to be qualified? I question his relation with the house of Powys altogether. Pages 40-42 are, seemingly, full of disconnected fragments of various dates.
- 42·7 *Urien* : Owein (K.) to rhyme with Dygen. *IImoes* = ? *Ilu i uoes*, many his virtues. Emendation in ii. 192·45 assumes this to refer to O.K. after he joined his own fraternity about 1195, when Tal. would be 85, if not 90 years old, an age highly improbable. see Intro. p. xxix., and n. 42·6-8 preceding.
- 42·8-15 refer to the taking, and retaking of Gwenn Wynwyn's Castle at Welshpool. see B. 339·8-23; Ll. 583; Pem. iii. p. 634.
- 42·9 *Rudyn* . . . *harð Wenn wys*, i.e. *Castell Coch*, called Gwenn Wynwyn's castle because he completed it. The word is not

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- Gwên but Gwenn (*see* A. 8·1, 11·14, 13·19, 24·15.21). The fact that it rhymes with hên proves nothing, for instances of long and short vowels rhyming are not wanting. *cp.* Guen-cat, Guen-erbiu, Guen-gale, Guen-garth, Guen-vor, and Brat-guenn in B. Ll. D., and Guen-doleu. All are names of males. *cp.* Ir. *fian*, a hero (*Cormac's Glossary*); nn. 1·28, 56·18. With *Wynnwyn*, or Wynn Wynn, compare John *Wynn Deka*, of Royton, Denbigh-shire.
- b.* llynyôys. or. wr. u. ? *read:* eflyngôys.
- 42·12·13 cleðyv-awr . . . gwaew-awr. These plurals imply the wielders of these weapons, rather than the weapons themselves.
- 42·14 Kalan for ? kynran, but *cp.* Gael, *colan*, a fellow-soldier. *cp.* 'eithyr un a llas.' B. 339·19.
- 42·14 Ynyr ar tir. ? y uyr = i vur, *his murus*; or y mur, *the murus*. Ynyr, as a proper name, stands for John in Taliesin, but there are historical objections to making Ynyr the subject of the verb cochawr. *see* B. 339·8·23; ii. 192·58; n. 42·2.
- 42·16 Archav y Wen ðwyv blwyv escori,[—]
Berchen nev a llawr, bwyllvawr, orvri.
*I implore the divine Blessedness to deliver the people—
the Disposer of heaven and earth, of great wisdom & glory.*
Does *Wen* here stand for Trindawd? These lines belong to the previous poem.
- 42·18·24 App., we have here the Caers of Aber Ileinog, and of Priestholm, 'mor oe chylchyn'? But *cp.* 'Aethant hyt y Mon . . . yno megis ymywn kaer a vei damgylchynedig o Weilgi,' where the island of Mon is meant. Life of Gr. ap Kynan, p. 142.
- 42·21 dyðyvyð *gwanec* ar vrys iði. *cp.* 'Magnus . . . dyfryssyaw aoruc y eu kyrchu'. B. 273·15.
- 42·21 ? *read:* adawhwyt *Mon* werlas, o glas Ifichti, *verdant Mona was abandoned on the part of the Pictish band.* *cp.* 'Ac yna yð edewis Magnus . . . (yn) ðeissyvyt.' B. 273·18.
- 42·26 Ilyn : Iſin. Ap Erbin = Urien, i.e. O.G. The whole context proves that Erbin = Gr. ap Kynan.
- 43·1 voyn. ? scr. er. for Von ryn, i.e. Penmon.
b. eryr = Hugh, *the proud*, earl of Shrewsbury.
- 43·4 Caer ar ton nawvet = Aber Teivi Castle, visited by the tide.
- 43·8 traeth, abnormally formed; *cp.* mordôyeit 35·20; trablud 39·19. eilſon Deu-draeth = the men Kemes, Pem.
- 43·9 Kyweithyð = Kadwgan ap Bleðyn. *gwled*, *cp.* B. 281·19.
- 43·9 Caer yn yr eglan = Tenby. Eglan, *estuary*, is a cpd. of *e-*, *eh-*, **eks-* Lat. *ex*, and *glann*. *cp.* *he-mendith, curse.*

- 43·17 gorwen wylan = Isabel, Countess of Pem., resided during her minority, at Tenby Castle. *cp.* Ll. 571.
b. wleīdūð uð er = ? wyleīð veðei'r. *correct* ii. 118·34.
- 43·20 hyny vwyv tavawt = *till I am become the bell-clapper over the bars of Prydein.* But *see* ii. 118·38.
- 43·22 y rydeu. ? *read:* y cerdeu. *cp.* Intro. p. xxxiv, & f.n. 66.
- 43·24 ? *read:* Yscriven Brydein — prydav briffwn, *the script of Prydein*—*I will sing its chief burden* (i.e. its chief items) *or:* Brud ev brisiwn, *her Brut, or history I prized.* [Lat. *pell-is.*]
- 43·26 hyt pell, *long, afar.* ? *read:* hyð-bell, *doe-skin, parchment.*
b. y gell athreiðwn, *the room I explored.* cell yscriven = *the MS. room, the Library,* but what Caer had one? There were MSS. at Bassingwerk (1131), Margam (1147), Strata Florida (1164), Strata Marcella (1172), but later than these foundation dates.
- 44·1 ? *read:* yn arðwyrein, *in the extreme east* (of Prydein), *or* yn Arðunwen, i.e. at Mold. [shall obtain great wealth.
b. *read:* Gochawn o'i meðud vo lud gor'veint, *by taking it we*
- 44·2 cynvreint refers to Tal. being formerly a native of the district. *cp.* n. 44·7; Intro. p. xxx.
b. goðev gŵrych. *see* ii. 120·49. Pughe's *cormorant* is a mere guess. The description fits the *curlew* alone. A disturbed curlew on top of Berwyn threatened me like a nesting lapwing, uttering fearsome cries. Finally it perched on a jutting rock, and kept up an incessant "crake crake," the very antithesis of its soft whistle-call of an evening when nearing, or on, the beach. The curlew, being a denizen of the coast & moorland both, is a fitting emblem of O.G., who held the coast, and had now over-run the moorland country between Mold and Buddugre.
- 44·4 treīðet trathamein = ? treīð oed talm-eint. *see* ii. 120·51.
- 44·5 The first letter of this line is uncertain—more like *il* than *a*-mein.
- 44·5 Bleīð, uð gor-llwyd. *Lupus* is asso. in command with Germanus in the *Victoria alleluatica* at Maes Garmon, a mile south of Mold.
- 44·7 arnyn. a scr. er. for *an* gwnel, etc. This line confirms *cynvreint*, and the Pulford origin of Tal. *see* n. 44·2, Intro. p. xxx.
 The date of the poem must be about 1147.
- 44·8 This Caer = *Carmarthen*, which accounts for a copy of lines 8-15 being found in the B.B.C., 46·1-8.
- 44·10 Text of B.B.C. differs from B.T. *compare* the two. ? *read:*
 Gwaewawr Castell Gwys a ðerllyssant, (B. 314).
or Gwaewawr Rhyn Reinawg, darostyngant.
 Rhynn = *promontory.* Rheinwg = Dyved, wh. includes Pen-vro, i.e. *Head-land.* *see* Pem. iii. 279; Ll. 502.
- 44·11-12 refer to the expedition against Carm. Castle, wh. Mred. ap Gr. repulsed. B. 312-313. *see* B.B.C., Intro. p. xxvii-viii.

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44·13-15. (see ii. 120·64.) Cadwaladr's castle of Cynvael was taken by his nephews, Kynan and Howel in 1147. B. 315. *Llech Vaelwy* looks like a cler. er. for *Llech Ronwy*, whose bold precipitous side dominates the glen of Cynvael, from the Rhaiadr down past Bryn Cyvergyr (on the opposite side). It was in this glen that *lleu* had *y gerwyn*, (W.B. 104-105). *Llech Ronwy* still survives as the name of a farm. Cyn : Cen = Cevn. *Mael* is a doublet of *Moel*. The *Cevn Moel* stretches along the Festiniog-Bala road.

Plaeu yr Eifft, Plagues of Egypt. [wlad rhydid.

44·17 etuyl . . . dilyn. *Read*: yd wel . . . dilein, rhyðynessein *wen-*

44·20 *read*: di·gnawd, an·vwyd, *lean, unfit for food.*

44·21 lluosawc heint, llwensynt ffwrn-wyd, *oven*. ffronoed for
fforn-oed = ffwrn-wyd, **forne-to*-, Lat. *fornus*. cp. ael-wyd = hearth.

44·23 *read*: gwychr *gohorged* a weladwyd. cp. Lat. *cohortem*.

44·24 cur am ystyr = amyscar gur, *disease of the bowels.*

b. cy·gnohes vibnon = ? vibyon, a double pl. of *biv*.

45·1 deritolyon : gweridolion, *the large intestines.*

45·3 ? *read*: a gwynt *anverth*, oer gor·di·berth, a'r ðeil a gwŷg.

45·4 lluscus : locust. blodeu : ? blagur cyvŷs.

45·5 diuedlawc : divezlawc. doniawc : domawc.

45·6 novus : noevus = nwyvus.

45·7 ? *read*: Degved meini coeth roed inni gan *Egiptiein* ;

Yna mabweith, mwyhav gwynyeith ar blwyv Cynrein.

Hudynt glydwr, hwe-chan-mil gwr, peðyd Evrein.

Crist Jesu mad, dyro i'm rad, Cristonig rein.

Plwyv Cynrein = *Pharaoh's 'plebs,' or people.*

Trawsganu Kynan, reads more like an eulogy than a satire, but history proves the title correct. The bard is an adherent of the Lord Rhys who, with his brother, had driven the house of Gwynedd north of the Dovey. After O.G.'s death the Lord Rhys became the prop of England (Ll. 540), and the justiciar of Deheubarth. B. 330·31. At this time Kynan was lord of Merionyð, etc. see n. 44·13-15; Intro. p. xxv. ; Ll. 550.

45·10 *Read*: Cynan, cad Siffred, a ry·loffes ged.

can nid geu i vyged. Gwrth-êl gun trevred . . .

Cynan, the bulwark of battle has gleaned much wealth. So, his was not an empty show. He would move against the lord of a province with a 100 horses, running abreast, in silver trappings—with a 100 green tents, every cover complete in one piece—with a 100 armlets, having five spikes on their rim bands—with a sword, etc. *as in* ii. 93·11,

- 45·16 Cadellŷng Ystrad = *Vale of Towy*. Cadeŷll was lord of Carmarthen, & of Crug Dyved = Dryslwyn Castle. B. 316·18; 320·34; 45·17-18. *see* Bruts 321·18, & Lloyd 503. [Intro. p. xxvi.]
- 45·11·18-19. Cadwaladr was driven from his castle of Cynvael (B. 315), held by Morvran, abbot of *Towyn* (M. 249b·44); & also out of Mona: '*gwrthladwyf Cadwaladwr o ynys Von*'. Mostyn MS. 116, fol. 174b; B. 315; Ll. 490, n. 14.
- 45·20-23 When Aircol (= Cadeŷll, Intro. p. xxvi.) went peregrinating to Rome in 1154 he left his brothers in charge of his realm. Meredyð died, and Rhys was attacked by, amongst others, Reginald, earl of Cornwall, & by Kynan who retired from Dyved 'empty-handed', hence the 'satire.' B. 320·33·34; 321·25-34; 45·22 eidywet. *Read*: Dyved. T. Gwyn Jones. [Ll. 510-511.]

From here forward the Lord Rhys is the hero.

- 45·24 ? *read*: Myg cevnderw Cynan, cadeu or ym'wan
a'i lew laiv llydan . . . *Honoured is Cynan's cousin,*
who, etc. as in ii. 93·36. *cevnderw* is now 'cender,' cousin. The
lord Rhys was really *kyvyrdarw*, second cousin, of Kynan.
- 45·25 cad yng'wlad Brachan. ? *read*: Yng'Hantrev Bychan, in
Cantrev Bychan. *see* B. 320·34; Ll. 506-507.
- 46·1·4 Kynan : Kynran, *the chief*, i.e. the Lord Rhys.
- 46·2 *Read*: nerthiad gwlad lydan, *the support of England heard the*
talk of all. 'gwlat lydan' is used for a wide expanse of flat
country, like that around Chester, or Gloucester. *cp.* W.B. 38·7,
and 'the broad acres of England.' Correct ii. 95·46.
- 46·4 *Read*: ceith ynt ði Gynan. Prof. Loth, and T. Gwyn Jones.
- 46·10 ? *read*: Hu elwid Heu, o lwch aeleu ;
- 46·13 ? *read*: Go'wŷned gwas, colovn ðias,
- 46·16 *Read*: a'i vrattâu, a ry'ðarvawd.
gwr vei vucheð i bob rhitheð, a bwyd parawd.
Cyn perissid bell mi brytsid i bericlawd.
Rhy'ðug clavar, nid aeth ðaear, am yspeidawd.
I wlad briodawr, ni bu vwynvawr, bai o honnad.
O'i groes greuled, maint i goðed, boed i'm i rad.
Gwyel Jesse, a ffon Jose, llathr y blodeu.
Mawr wyrth gwyrŷd, ðy'leinw i vryd o ðuw ðonieu.
Ev oed ynad—ynad i'w Dad, Dewin diheu.
Gwr y cyssul i bob uvyl, dywal rac geu.
Ys ev ammer daear niver, toeu cynlleith.
Deheu llyð, mal bydevyð, lon lu di-leith.

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- 47·1 Hy·vyð wrth *eir*, a *dysc* mab Meir, *i* voli'r Ion.
I hūarwas, o ðuw treiðas; gŵyr pet gwirion.
Duw rac·ar·vaeth, cyvoed *gwynnaeth*, coel gyviawnion
lleðei Gaïm, o arffedin: rhuð na phoblon. Cp. 3·15.
- 47·5 rex = *brenhin* meibon. Neuð anant . . . y dyniadon.
Gwir y rhadant, y gwasporthiant, heb wraðon.
Dy·werthyd's bob uch bob is, rhag derwyðon.
Dris ni wyðyn, llarwch welyn, gweled Mabon (= Jesu).
- 47·10 o ethiopia: o *Babilon* . . . rex meneifon: *brenhin f'ion*, the
scr. confusing *Sëon* with *Zion*, and adding the gloss *Menei*.
- 47·12 Ev ðy·boenes, wallad beues, berchen meibon.
- 47·14 Nilus *avon*. Rhy·ðug Herod, an·wyd gyvnod . . .
i Gaer Salem, nid aeth berchen, peues aned.
Bid adebriad; hubwyv i·th rad, Tuð gorchuðion!
Tuð g. = *keeper of secrets*, but ? *war*, or *tad* gorchorðion.
- 47·17 gorchorðeon. or. wr. *n*. *Geni*, more like *m*. ? *read*:
yng·eni Crist, dy·ðug yn *dyst* leg engylion.
- 47·22 anyfel. more like *i* than *l*.
- 48·1 ? *read*: grwydr wrth *avon* Clwyd, but see ii. 194·22.
- 48·4 aſcor ar henet: a·r cor a·r enwet. henet: hēuet.
- 48·5 genethaüc: *go·uythawg* = *go·wythawg*.
- 48·6 ? *read*: A march Gwardedur. see W.B. 469·37.
- 48·22 *penvrith* looks like a gloss on 'kath,' *leopard*, said to be
blazoned on the shield of Richard in the third crusade. The
lines following suggest: Bum gath ar drin·bren, *I was a leopard*
on the battle-guard, i.e. shield of wood.
- 48·23 Bum pell; bum pen: *bum* gaðr ar yscawl dren:
Bum gan ran gwara yn gweled gorvlwng dra:
Gres mire morva — Cadwed geneðl ða.
I went afar; I was chief; I was puissant over an active force:
I was put under guard, a witness of excessive anger:
Welcome the sight of the marsh — Let it guard my good people.
We have here a picture of King Richard in Palestine, in Austria, &
of his return to Sandwich, wh. 'is surrounded on all sides by a
considerable extent of low ground.' 'gafyr': gadyr, *rad*, caðr,
mod. cadr, mighty. 'golwg': gorulüc = gor·vlwng, is a natural
mistake after 'gwelet'. Correct ii. 198·71-74.
- ** Page 48 ends a quire, and the first leaf of the next quire is
missing. see diagram on p. 81. 'Kyneilwad,' the catch-
word suggests a calling together of men for the Crusades.
The next folio contains the end of an elegy to Richard.
- 51·1 deu tec = Richard, and his brother John.

- 51·8 Richard, at the siege of Chaluz, was shot fatally in the breast.
 51·10-21 *These lines, which are manifest interpolations, deal with the story of Alexander. Compare Plutarch's Life of A.*
 51·9 hael = *generosus, noble.* cp. nn. 9·7, 19·2. ? haer, *irresistible.*
 52·4 Digonbŷnt. abnormally formed. gŷafc. The rubricator closed the MS. before the big capital A on the opposite page was dry, thus causing the *a* and most of *f* to adhere to it, and peel off.
 52·9 ? read: Gwen Veir vab-was, madws weled.
 52·10 reen. a boggled letter. 52·15 ? read: Rhy·ðyrchavawd.
 52·18 ? read: Rhyveð na chriawr a ahev nev i lawr.
 52·20 ? read: oed wledig mygrðawn, hevelys Garmawn.
 52·22 ? read: *i erchi* celvyðyd. A geis gelvyðyd, bit, etc.
 53·4 Read: mawr enwereist . . . drwy y toniar (ton+dyar).
 53·6 Read: am y vor-drost . . . newyð i var.
 53·8 Read: Heul o ðwyrein hyd o·llewein y buð ðaeac.
 53·13 it y kery. read: ti a'm ceryð, *thou lovest me.*
 53·15 Ni pherir bar ni byð escar:
 53·17 Honeb gelvyð, *an ingenious dogma.*
 53·18 Ni bu ang-wael roði Isræel . . . niver gwledyð, ·20.
 53·21 gadeu : gadoed. ·22 doethant ðaeac . . . ynrihenyð.
 53·24 mab : mad ðeyrnnon = *King Richard.* see n. 34·15.
 53·25 Jago veibon = *sons of Owein Gwyned.* see Intro. xx.
 54·2 ? read: drwg i gynhyð. 'gussyl' does not rhyme.
 54·3 ? read: A'r sêr a's hoyw, yn awyr loyw, etc.
 b. ? read: Heulwen a gêl aðwryn niver rhag eu gwlylyð.
 54·5 torvoed : torven, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *torvennu*, to crowd together.
 b. ? read: Cyrchent ðalen, a dilladen, veðei geryð. cp. *Gen.* 3·7.
 54·7 Gwledig cwð vŷð, cwð dirperyð . . .
 54·9 goreileirw : goreilw, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *goralw.*
 54·11 ? read: *plwyv* Niniven bu or-lawen. *kiwdawt* = a gloss on
 54·15 ðŷym. Or. wr. *ô* or *b.* Read: ðŷyn. | *plwyv.*
 54·16 This poem deals with the Crusading expedition of Richard to Palestine, and his imprisonment on his return journey. Caer Sidi is a rocky eminence, rising 116 feet above Joppa's level surroundings. The two extremities of its dangerous beach converge, & the harbour is formed by low, and partly sunken rocks, which make the sea seem alive—its swirls, *sidi*, being caused according to the mythus by serpents, or dragons, (*preiðeu an-nwrm*), to which Andromeda was exposed, enchained to a rock

- here. Josephus declares that her chains were still to be seen in his day. 'Jaffa is beautiful when viewed from the sea, beautiful also in its surroundings.' It was a door 'to a region of rich soil, where fruit and viticulture flourished' . . . the 'dangerous character of the haven of Joppa was accounted for in olden times by the presence of a dragon, just as the *tawny fountain* near Joppa was thought to derive its hue from the blood of the monster slain by Perseus.' see *Encyclopædia Biblica & Classical Dict'ies*.
- 54·18-24 See Sir John Rhys's *Celtic Folklore*, p.679; and n. 34·9,
54·19 *ebostol* : or *chestol*. see ii. 126·4. [supra.
- 54·20 ? *read*: er cadwyn drom *vras*, cyvrglas Ketwi, *because of the heavy large-linked chain of Kêtô's own close*. The Nereid Kêtô was honoured on the Phoenician coast and, if Ketwi = Kêtô, her very home was, app., Joppa harbour. But ? *Ketwi*, a metath. of *kewti* = *cewri*. see ii. 126·6.
- 54·22 'tost yt *geni*' might refer to Richard in Austria, *but see* ii. 126·7.
- 54·24, 55·8 Neut wyv: (*cp.* mydwyv). ? *read*: glod (*f.*) *geinber cerð* . . . *but cp.* Gochawn gyrð *ceinmyn*, A. 27·12. see ii. 126·11.
- 54·25 *cerd*. Begun as *b* or *o*.
- 54·26 *pedyr ychwelyt* = ? *ped rym'chwelyd*, *but see* ii. 126·12.
- 54·26 'Yng'hynneir o'r peir pan leverid, *my first word came out of the cauldron when it was spoken*. Cp. 'y mam, my mother, W.B. 118·25. ? *read*: yng'hyweir oed y peir pan verwid, *complete, or fully prepared, was the cauldron when it boiled*.
- 55·3 *Read*: vwyd llwvr-ðyn, or vwyd i adyn.
- 55·6 *uffern* = the annwvn of 54·21. *Before hell's mouth lamps were burning*. This implies that Joppa harbour was lighted in some way at the entrance, or from its rock.
- 55·8 *vedâwyd* and *vedid* are of the same mood, tense, person, and meaning. Joppa was taken, *vedid*, by Richard. ? *wedwid*.
- 55·10 *Read*: yng'Haer bedryvan, *bann* bybyrðor; ii. 127·24. *echwyð ac echrys gymyscetor, sunset and shuddering fear come together*, because of the dangers there.
- 55·11 Gwin gloew y gwirawd, rhadawd corð'gor, *sparkling wine is the liquor, wh. the folk of the place give freely*. see n. 54·16.
- 55·14 *lawyr* : ? *fawyr* = *ffavr*, *favour*. Sir J.R. takes *lawyr* to be the Lat. *laurus*, a laurel tree. see M. 143a; llwyr, M. 212b. *llen*, a lake = a gloss on llywiadur, 'Governor' of Tiberias. For *llen*. ? *read*: *clawr*, leprous, as a term of contempt, but cp. l. 19.
- 55·14 *Caer Wydyr*. Near the sandy mouth of the river Beleus was Akka, or Acre, far-famed for the manufacture of *glass*.

Though ill, Rich. had himself carried to the trenches, and used his arblast against the Mahomedans on the ramparts—*tri ugein canhwr a seiv ar y mur.* 55:15. When Rich. took Acre, the *Ochren* of 56:4, the Ilyn Lywiadur, Saladin, slew the Christian prisoners at Tiberias. The plain of Akka holds much water. The Beleus, rising in a marsh, becomes in 5 miles a considerable river. This marsh has been identified with Pliny's *Candēvia*, whence our *Doleu Devwy*, 55:21, and *Caer Gandwy* of l.25. see *Enclopedia Biblica*.

55:19:26 *Iläes eu cylchwy . . . eu gohen, slack on their round . . . in their command*, a reference to the King of France and others who did not support Rich., because of their jealousy. see Y.P. p. 114.

56:5 *Gwīdanhor*. One of the townships of Vienna is named *Wieden*. Rich. was caught outside Vienna, but whether or not it was in the township of *Wieden* I have no books to verify. cp. *Vejentes*.

56:6 ? *read*: *A'i un uvel tan twrw a than amgor?* cp. ii. 128:52.

56:9 ? *read*: *Yscar ni wydeint ðeweint a gwawr;*

Yn nev hynt ni welynt pwy a'u nawð;

py bla ryðivir, py dir a blawð. see ii. 128:55.

They do not perceive the dispersion of night in the dawn;

Nor see, in the Crusade, who it is that protects them—

what plague will be destroyed, what land he will smite.

Sir John Rhys has translated this poem in his Preface, p. xxv., to *le Morte d'Arthur*. (Everyman's). The poem, we are told, belongs "to the realm of twilight and darkness," to wh. his translation may also be assigned.

56:14 to 57. *Owein ap Kadwgan of Powys accepts the King's commission to lead an expedition against Gr. ap Rhys, and is slain by the King's own party, viz. by Gilbert of Pembroke, in revenge for the ravishment of Nest, his wife.* see n. 39:26.

56:14 *Gwledig* is an epithet usually applied only to persons exercising sovereign power. Florence of Worcester calls Owein, 'King of the Welsh.' Have we here a reflection of that description? B. calls O. *tywysog llu*, 300:34; see n. 40:2.

56:19 *ni noðes na mäes na choedyð, neither field nor wood afforded shelter.* B. 301:9-20.

56:22 ? *read*: *gwedy brad bore-gad, briw gigyð, after the treachery of the morning's battle (I saw) mangled remains.*

56:23 *Gweleis twrwf*=I saw thunder! *Read*: *torov*=*torv.* see ii. 158:13; Bruts 301:34—302.

56:24 ? *read*: *Yn awwyn Ystrad gwyn, or Yn diffred Gwen ystred.* Mr. Timothy Lewis has compared *gwyn* with 'Ir. *fian*, war.' see nn. 1:28, 75:6. *Fian* is also rendered *hero* in Cormac's Glossary.

B.T.

- Gwen ystrad*, therefore, = *War*, or *Warrior's dale* (commemorative of the death of O. ap Kad.), = the Estrat Brunus of An. Cambrie, Ao. 1116. On the banks of the Cothi, above its inflow into the Towy, we have, *a. Ilwch Gwyn* (the Ilwch Ewin of the Kulhwch story; and the Ilwch Gwin of Drutwas ap Tryffin's *adar*); *b. Crych Gwyn*; *c. Ynys Wen*; *d. Cwm Gwyn*; *e. Velin Wen* [-Ystrad?], half way between Cothi-bridge and Aber Gwili. The name *Ystrad* survives on the Carm. side of the Cothi, extending along the Towy. *see* B. 301-302; *cp. Gwen-vynyð*, 75·21.
- 56·25 *gofur hag* : *go-vurthawr*, *feeble resistance*, or *thrustings*. *cp. Silvan Evans s.v. burth*. The *h* of *hag* is against *ii. 158·16*.
- 56·26 *yn drws ryt* : *tŷr*, *at the portal of the castles*. *cp. 'ereill yn keissaw amdiffyn or cestyll nessaf'* B. 301·18.
- 57·1 *unyn yn'hanc*. *cp. 'gwnaethant heðwch'* at Carm. B. 301·26.
- 57·4 *GO-speithic go'spylat* = *repetn. speithic spylat* = *antcpn. read: goscorthic pystylat*. *see ii. 158·23*.
- 57·7 *reget* : *ry'gas*. O. ap Kad. was not a prince of Reget, but of Powys. *Urien*, 57·8, is used for *Owein* because of *cynghaneð*.
- 57·8 *amwyth ae*. Inadmissible construction. Besides, in war, folk usually fight their foes. *see ii. 158·29*.
- 57·9 *yn llech wen galystem y bytheint*, *metath. of ystem gal-wytheint. ystem : ytfem : ycfem : yc(ē)fein* = *yn'g-henvein galwytheint*. *cp. Pedwar meib ar hugein yng-henvein Lywarch— gwyr glew galwytheint: Cyl eu dyvod glod tra meint. P. 12·9-10.*
- There (were) 24 youths in the company of Llywarch (ap Trahaearn of Arwystli, B. 301·2)—brave men full of the wrath of war: their expedition lost them no end of fame.* Tal.'s *Llech wen* is the *Llech echemeint* of the Triads (R.B. i. 300·4, 306·16), wh. shows how ignorantly the Triads were put together. *llech Wen* = ? *Rock camp*, on the bank of the Cothi. *ec'hemeint* = *eng'henvent. b. Hafyn : Hauen = Hauen.* [see *ii. 158·32*.
- 57·11 *eurowyn* = ? *ē uro wen* = *yn Vro wen* (= ? *Gwen-ystrad*), but
- 57·11 *yny vallōyf . . . vrien*. *mistakenly appended here.*
- 57·14 ? *read: Urien, rhi'r Echwyð*. *cp. uð yr Echwyð*, 58·2; *draig wen ollewin*, M. 150a·8, = *Owein G.*, whose son, *Rhodri*, is called *Gollewin wledig*, M. 146b.
- 57·23 *einōnc* : *oruloñc* = *gor-vlwg*. *cp. Table of Scr. Errors.*
- 57·25 *clod ior*, *angor gwlad*, *the fame of the ruler is the anchor of the country*. *cp. ii. 76·28.*
- 58·1 *gōnyeith*. ? a *metath. of gōynneith*, wh. would be the true spelling, *if from *vindecta*. *see nn. 1·23, 56·24.*

- 58:3-4 A reference to the Earl of Essex throwing down the royal standard, and fleeing from the field of battle at Coleshill.
- 58:10 Yny vallwyv, etc. *see* ii. 112:60-63.
- 58:15 ryfed : ? ryffeð. *see* ii. 106:8. 58:22 rieu ygnis : en ri i wys.
- 59:1 Llwyvenyð vann ac eirch achlan yn un tirran, *Llwyvenyð's high ground, and well-cleared spaces extend continuously together.* eirch = pl. of erch, wh. we have in *Ilan-erch*; trigan, *lie together*, ? metath. of tirgan : tircan = tirran, 3 pl. pres. Ind. of tirraw. The Rev. J. Puleston Jones, when told the boundaries of Llwyvenyð (Intro. *xx.*), made the interesting comment that peculiarities of dialect mark the said area to this day.
- 59:2 ? *read:* Mawr a bychan Taliessin gan, a thi a'i diðan.
ys tir goreu, o'r a gogleu, yng'wrhydreu.
Gwalchmei, M. 143a:22:36; & *Kynðelw*, M. 152a:33, 160b:48, in a similar manner, mention themselves in their poems.
- 59:8-9 Rhyme and metre defective. *see* ii. 110:5-10.
- 59:10 ? *read:* elhid pawb aelwyd . . . a'i varch y danaw.
- 59:17 ang'wr wedwei i wraig. A reference to the demand of the Ch. that O.G. should put away Cristin, his wife. *see* Intro. *xxiv.*
- 59:18 am ŷs . . . myn-yc gylt-ŷn, metath. for *gyltyc* for *gylleic*.
- 59:20 kymaran : kymein. [*see* ii. 110:30
b. Tawau = ? *Tawau*, wh. would fittingly end what has gone before, and bridge the change of subject that follows; but the rest of the sentence implies a verb in 2 s. imperative. However *drws* looks like an antcpn. of *trws*-t. Tradition & the Pedigrees associate *Gwrwst* with 'Urien' & O.G. *see* Welsh Saints, iii. 150, iv. 369, & Lewis *Top. Dicty.* s. v. *IL. Rws*.]
- 59:22 dugyn : dy'gynn, 3 s. pres. Ind. of dy'gynnu, *to rise greatly*; or ? sugn-dynn = (*the sea's*) *withdrawing roar*. cp. ii. 110:37.
- 60:3 gorgoryawg : Gor Geryawg : *read:* yng'oror Geriawg.
- 60:7-22 a rac gweith *Argoed Llwyvein*. Locality and metre both wrong. The poem refers to the Berwyn-Ceiriog conflict of 1165, when all the Welsh princes, *cynrein*, joined forces against Henry II. *see* B. 324. *Read:* Ac rhag gweith *cynrein*, *because of the action of the princes* . . . Correct title into 'Gwaith *Cynrein* = *The action of the Princes*,' ii. 88, & 90:20.
- 60:11 O Argoed hyd ar vynyð. While going from Rhyd y Croeseu to 'ar vynyð' I overtook a native, who had knowledge of even the field names about 'ar vynyð,' but he had never heard of 'Arvynyð' as a place-name. *see* Intro. *xxxviii*, f.n. 71.
b. eiryos. ? for eirias, but *see* ii. 88:6. Cynghaneð suggests *eruid*, encounter; or 'aros ni cheffid hyd yr un dyð.'

B.T.

- 60·18 *am* gerehnyð, *beyond* i.e. *except* for friendship.
- 61·4 *gowy gwyn gwylein*. Note reptns. ? *read*: *go'gwŷdyn yn gelein*. *see* ii.82·5.
- 61·8 *Yny*, for *ni*. Tal. scribe mostly writes *hyny* for *oni*, as in l. 9.
- 61·11 *ny* (bu) *gynnwys* : *gŷriubys* = *ni gymrió-bys*. *see* ii.82-11-15.
In '1150' Madog ap Meredyð, prince of Powys, with the help of troops received from Ranulf of Chester met O.G. in eastern Llwyvenyð, and was defeated. B. 316·27-30; Ll.494.
b. Hyweid, the bold one = O.G. What follows refers to the conflicts of 1146-1165. *gododin* : *got(o)din* = *gorðin*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *gorðinaw*, *to drive forward*.
- 61·14 *Gwyðen* = ? Wepre brook, the stream of *Argoed*, in contrast with Llwyven, the stream of *Coed Llwyvenyð*.
b. Gweles Llwyvenyð, i.e. O.G. *venit, vidit, vincit*.
- 61·15 *Read*: *yn ðioed cynheil yn eil mehyn, forthwith he holds (Flint shire) as a second ? territory*. *see* n.73·3. correct ii.84·22.
- 61·16 *Rhyd Alclut*, i.e. Aldford in Cheshire. This implies that the expedition of 1146 did cross the Dee at Rhyd Reon. *see* Intro. *xviii., xx*; n.34·1. Mr. Q. suggests that the *al* of Alclut, and the *ald* of Aldford may be the same. In any case it can have nothing in common with the Scottish Alclyde, for the level country round Aldford has nothing like the *alt-* of Dumbarton. Correct the *ar Glwyd* of ii.84·22 into *Al Clud*.
- 61·17 *brebyn* suggests Berwyn, but it should rhyme with *hir*. ii.84.
- 61·18 *Cynghaned* suggests: *Câd ym·Horth Aber oer gyvranc ðir, or Câd yn Aber nant gyvranc oed ðir*—*briwed mor gludven. There was at Porth Aber a sad fatal event—the sea-raft was broken*. Porth Aber is near Moelvre. Is this the Aber-Strech of the voters' list? *Strech* = *Ystrych*. *cp.* *Cevn yr ystrych* (= ? 'Cevn Restyr' of the Bruts), near Carmarthen.
- 61·19 *Read*: *Yng·weith Pen Coed, in the action of Pencoed*. There is a place of this name on the coast in the parish of Ilan Vihangel Mathavarn eithav.
b. Cun = Henry fitz Henry, son of Nest, who lost his life between Pen Coed and Moelvre in 1157. *cp.* nn.29·21·25.
- 61·20 *Read*: *Adveil wna yna wŷn goruchyd, cyd mynn Sais Degeingl; i hedyl wthrid o ledruð gyvranc llanc yn Alryd. Thereupon the lust of supremacy dies down, though the Saxon insists on having Tegeingl, whose people had been driven out in consequence of the lad's gory enterprise at Aldford, in 1146.*

Llanc = Rhun ap O.G. The *ac Wlph* of the text is an interesting gloss, unless we *read*: o ledruð gyvranc *Ranwlf yn Rhyd*—the Rhyd being either R. Reon, or R. Alclut. see n. 34.1.

61.23 ? *read*: Prydein ben-berchen hoenlawn yd vyð:

Nid ymðwg dillad na glas *aesawr*,
na chalch ehög wyg mor, *neu lawr*;
New-d erðyd vorðwyd dros veirch Vaelawr
o genedl Voelyrch. *Er mor reidawl*, etc.

Prydein's over-lord (O.G.) is ever blithesome: he bears nor mail, nor shields of blue, nor armour coloured like sea-weed or grass; . . . as in ii. 85.35. [‘*ar-wast*’, a string, band.

62.2 *gwest* survives still in the cpds. ‘*pen-wast*’, a halter; and 62.5 *Neu vi erthycheis yn eis rhag hwðð, now, I breathed hard against my side*, i.e. *I heard with pride*. In other words the bard was in sympathy with the Saxon. If this line is as it was or. wr. there must be a lacuna here, but see ii. 84.43.

62.7 *yn ymðulliw* is metrically defective. see ii. 84.45.

Yspeil Taliesin deals with Henry's expeditions to Wales in 1157, 1165, and his troubles with his sons.

62.17 *Eg* : ‘*yng*=(v)*yng*-wrhyd. see n. 54.26.

62.19 *Pob an-wyl ni ðy-wyl i neges, the very shy will not see his duty*. But see ii. 112.4.

62.22 *llyw can draeth*, a reference to H.’s expedition in 1157.

62.24 *Gwrth vy nuð . . . pen maon, i.e. O.G.*

62.25 ? *read*: *preiff lwyvein, onúyð rein yw i arveu. see ii. 114.13*; Girald. Cam., 371. If ‘*onhyt*’ is for ‘*onúyð*’, ‘*pren*’ is tautological; but *ash-tree* = ‘*pren onnen*.’

63.2 ? *read*: *Gor Geriawg—gor-livawg, gor-lavar. cp. ii. 114.17.*

63.3 *goria-ga*, antcpn. of *Gorðwyre*. *Read*: *gorian-re. cp. Lat. ‘qua-re,’* wh. shows that the noun *res* was subordinated in Lat. speech, just as in English *thing* is subordinated in ‘*some-thing*.’ see Prof. W. M. Lindsay’s *Hist. Lat. Gram.* This Lat. *re-s* occurs in many W. words, such as *ach-re, adar-re, bic-re, can-re, coch-re, gweryd-re, holl-re, pel-re, tan-re, yst-re. 63.4 oth. or.*

63.5 ? *read*: *anheðaðt, diffreidaðt. see ii. 114.22. [wr. n.*

63.7 *yslyned* = *association*. ? *ysclyvied, ravaging.*

63.9 ? *read*: *mal cyrchen cyvrin gwern a gweithen, as they are advancing there is skirmishing in the alder copses, that beset their progress. cp. ii. 114.28. K(a)thyl. ? metathesis for Kylth—i.e. Kyrch(ent). Kyv-liú, earlier ‘kyvliu’ : kyvrin.*

63.10 ? *read*: *moryawr, i.e. mawr-gawr, a hero.*

B.T.

- 63·11 'echang' suggests a scribal error for ethelng, Welsh, *edlin. ryt gbaŕr*. ? a metath. of *go'dricawr*. see ii. 114·30.
b. rōyf(ya)dur a dyaŕr. The internal rhyme, metre, and context suggest 'a rhwyveu dī·radiawr.
- 63·13 ym powys . . . yn deuŕy. The scr. has been mentally interpreting his text, and glossing instead of following it. For *ym powys* read *towyssei*; and for 'yn deuŕy' read 'ev deuŕy.' The scr. is, app., thinking of Doleu Dewwy, 55·21.
- 63·15 ađunswn. Internal rhyme & sense requires ađunyđ, 2 s.
b. tut ynzeil. tud yniāl = a wild district, a thing beloved of Taliesin: 'tud yn Ial' = a place in Yale, wh. had belonged to Powys. Did Tal. wish to return as lord of a district where once he had served as a slave? The internal rhyme requires *yeil* = ? an adj., meaning *cultivated*. see ii. 114·37.
- 63·21 ? read: Ac os y dygwyđ i laiŕ rhag Gwen
 ev gwnelhid beirđion byd yn llawen.
*And were his glaive to break against Gwen,
 the world's bards would rejoice.*
- The Elegy of Rhun son of Owein Gwyned, who died in 1146.
 Metre and text are very corrupt.*
- 63·25 ry·chanant ry·chwynant should be 1 s. see 64·3.
b. Gwrthodes go·gyffres Welyđ-on, he checked, he made uncomfortable the men of Gwelyđ = Chester: metrically *th* requires an answering explosive (*ff*). Correct 78·3, 79·3. see n. 69·12.
- 64·1 lliaws Run a Nud a Nwython. In the Kullhwch story Gwyn ap Nuđ kills Run ap Nwython, wh. may account for the association of the names here. Kynđel sings of 'Eurgorŕ torŕ teyrnas Nwython', M. 151a; and calls Cadwallon 'Gwr eil Vleiđ, gwreiđ gwrhyd Nwython,' the fosterling of Lufus, the source of the valour of N., M. 160b. ? read: lliaws alaryn am Run vab Nwython; but see ii. 64·4.
- 64·2 Ni or·uchav geir beirđ i overthon, the bards testimony cannot over-exalt his fine gifts.
- 64·5 ec : or newic, (Lat. *novic-ius*,) = a new land. ? or newic = a-new.
- 64·6 ny diffyc . . . ? read: neur diffyg, &c. see ii. 80·12.
- 64·7 ađdyh. Or. wr. n. see Fac. Read: ađdyth. [= O.G.
- 64·7 teyrneđ (pl.), but 'yn y vyw' is s. Read: *ri*, or *uđ* Gwyned
- 64·8 deuŕyđ, a gloss on *henyw*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *hanvod*.
- 64·9 Ni đigonont hoffeđ; *gy* buchynt, they may not satisfy their affection, (for they hankered after . . . The *cyngthaneđ* is defective. read: ? ni đigawn hoffeđ dawn a buchynt. see ii. 80·81·15.

- 64·10 tra Phrydein ; Pryden. The country eastward of the Wepre brook was 'beyond' Prydein, Pryden, *or* Prydyn—the spelling, in the earlier poetry, depends on the exigencies of cyngthaneð.
- 64·12 aruaðr. ? *n.* ? *read:* a rytharv lawr ac arv ryvarnher.
- 64·13 ? *read:* a'm eninad yng'hywlad ar Elved (*when they hear*) of the anointing in the country bordering on Elmet. Elmet survives in West Riding place-names on the Cheshire border. Rybarn app. suggested ygnad, wh. Rhun never was. *cp.* ii. 80.
- b.* ? *read:* ni·d iangwr di·law ðaw yn·aered. iang = ? i'wanc + gwr.
c. d·ilaθ . . . / E·eichaθg. * = erasures.
- 64·16 *read:* nac i·m uð nac i·ch uð dar·wetter, *neither to my chief, nor to yours, is much spoken.* We cannot construe 'neut . . . nac'. *see* n. 7·19. *cp.* ii. 80·27. [see ii. 80·31
- 64·18 chwec-hach it gynan : Hweccach itað genau = iðaw genað.
- 64·19 teyrneð. *Or. wr.* 2. MS. = teyrneð. *see* Facsimile.
- 64·20 *in prose* = Mal y mág heul hav huenyð, velly y mág með soneð gan mwyhav. Ys cenhedyð gân ðoeth y·gan goeth lu eilassav.
- 64·22 ? *read:* Bint ðerwyð vydevyð it bryd hâv. The forms bydein 47·1, and bydevi are scr. errors. Correct ii. 80·37, and *see* n. 46·16. The honey of the oak-swarms was deemed the best.
- 64·23 ? *read:* Pryd mab llëenawg am ffrawd buarth, *the bard will sing of the agitation of the camp.*
lliauc : ffrawt, i.e. ffrawd. Correct ii. 80·38.
- b.* Hamgáðl. *a* is faint. 'gónngóres' is one word in MS.
- 64·25 ? *read:* heb wall gwarth, *without the reproach of failure.*
- 64·26 nyt : n(amyn yng'h)yd. amescut : am·yscw(y)d. y·gað : y·gan; *or* Namyn amyscwydant gant y gywlat. *cp.* ii. 82.
- 65·2 *march-trust.* ? a gloss on carnial.
- b.* Moryal. I have found this word only here, in B.B.C. 63·5, and in the echo of older things in P. 4·14, 16·31. Edw. Lhwyd records a Bryn Morial N.E. of Oswestry. It apparently means the *Greater Yale* = the Maelors.
- 65·3 ? *read:* o Gaer Glut hyd yn·hut Kaer Garawc, *from Aldford to the territory of Caer Garawg*, i.e. to the banks of the Conwy. Correct *Clwyd* into *Clud* in ii. 82·49.
- 65·4 tir pen·prys. Prys : prysc, *brushwood*, enters into place names all over Wales, and the border country, as in Prees-gwyn, Pen prys in ILanvwrog, Pen prysc in IL. y byther, Tre-brys in Bettws Ivan. Here, it may be merely descriptive of a district.

- 65·6-23 *This appears to be the first song of Taliesin to O.G. It has a note reminiscent of the song of the Wind, and of the Festival.*
- 65·9 *nyt . . nyt ny . . ny.* The italicised negatives destroy the sense.
? *read: ys mawr ym dawr byth . . . ys âv attabunt, ganthunt y byðav.* see ii. 94·9.
- 65·10 *Read: ni chyrchav Ogleð, I will not go to Gogleð.* Correct ii. 94·13. Tal. was, app., at or near Basingwerk, then under the sway of O.G., but Gogleð, i.e. Ches. was still under its earl.
- 65·11 Gaulish *magos* yields Nom. *ma*, Gen. *mei*, N. pl., *mei* in Welsh.
- 65·16 Teyrneð *pob ieith*, it oġ yð ynt geith. Norman, Flemish, Saxon, Northmen, Irish are included here. *cp.* B. 321·26; ceith,
- 65·17 ragot, *on thy account.* see ii. 96·31. [n. 46·4.]
- 65·18 *helu : dyliv. henôn : hendrwm.* see ii. 96·34.
- 65·20 a gaffaf suggested by 'meint'; context requires 'a garav.'
- 65·21 canant : ? *fannant, scatter;* but see ii. 97·43.
- 65·24 . . . *Marwnat Erov. This poem is not an elegy, marwnad, but a paean of rejoicing over the submission of John to the Pope, and at the removal of the interdict.* B. 344·33, 349·14.
- 65·26, 66·6 *Ercw(lff)*, a sc. er. for *Erov = Heroð*, the true W. form of Herod = John here. *cp.* n. 66·4, and see 47·11·14.
- 66·1 *Read: y mordei i yscwyd arnað a dorrid.* see B. 349·16-25; Ll. 639.
- 66·4 *Ercwlf : Ercwlf*, i.e. *Hercules*. The *f*, and *ff* are misreadings of *f*. John sent a fruitless embassy to Morocco, hence the reference to the cols. of Hercules. *cp.* B. 349·3. *beidei*; or. wr. *i.*
- 66·5 *Read: Nid aeth neb i'r nev (because of the interdict) hyd i wrhûd ev.* The 'hyd yð aeth (reptn.) ev,' accounts for the rubricator's *marwnad*. Correct ii. 142·18.
- 66·7 *yn vndaðt : guynndaðt, blessedness.* [B. 349·8.]
- 66·9 *Croget yn Lloeger . . wr ardercharw . . Madawc ap Maelgwn.*
- 66·10 *Bu d(i)nas edryffeð : oed ðas enryfeð o gamp a chyrðeð, minstrelsy. cymðeð : ? cyruðeð : cyrðeð : cyrðeð, but see ii. 138.*
- 66·11 *Read: oi lawr . . for (or away from) his country he became a hostage.* Correct ii. 138·6, 139·6.
- 66·13 ? *read: Tristid an wogawn wnaeth Erov greulawn.* *cp.* ii. 138·9.
- 66·15 *Read: cysteg ar y byd am vedyð ar gryd, the world is afflicted because of the instability of baptism.* see B. 344·33; Ll. 619.
- 66·18 . . . *History in this poem is clear and authentic. It tells of the 'spreading flood' of discontent at the lawless tyranny of John = Corroi. [Bláthnat intrigued with Cuchulinn, who killed her husband Cûroi (Corroi)]. Ll'n ap for. figures as Cocholyn*

at 67·5. The only analogy app. is this: Ll'n helped to smash John's *power*, though he was his son-in-law, *daw*. John had been declared 'King of Ireland' in 1177 and sent thither in 1188. 'Marónat' (l. 24) shows that 'Marónat' is wrong; ? *read*: Marthaót.

Sir John Rhys has published a romantic translation of this poem in Arch. Camb. for January 1892, p.67; and his friend, Prof. Kuno Meyer, dates the poem "from the ninth century."! Cym. Trans. 1895-96, p. 71.

66·18·24 DY'ffynhawn . . . *dy* daw, reptn. for 'i daw'. *cp.* l. 26, *dy* Iyr, for 'y Iyr. The large initial *D* overlays the *y* in *Dy'ffynhawn*.

66·22 Mab Dairi [=mab Harri, *i.e.* John] ðalei lyw y Deheu = Rhys Gryg. B. 349·28, 351·11. *ar'vor*, *maritime*, is a gloss on *Deheu*.

66·24 dybreu : Deheu, the scribal *br* being a reptn. from *dybrys*. Sir John Rhys equates *dybreu* with *Dover*.

66·25 to 67·2, 'dy'vrys ðeheu . . . myned trevyð,' refer to the *dir-vawr lu* that Ilwelyn led to S.W. *see* B. 354·11 to 355·6.

67·1 gŵr a werescyn [gylchyn Deheu] maŵr y varanres . . . *see* ii.144·15.

67·3 a[eth]ant wy fratres vre (? *vrodyr vro*) Wynionyð. *see* B. 355. Gwynionyð *Castle* is on Cod-Vôl, above Ll. Dyssul.

b. Tra vu vuðug're vore ðug awr, *while there was a victory, one morning news was brought . . . re, see* n. 63·3; *cp.* ii.144·18.

67·7. Gŵyn. Or. wr. *V* or *Y*.

67·9-17 *The Harrying of the coast-line.* 'dy'lan' is here, *app., neither a personal, nor a place-name.* John's 'great onslaught on Ll'n resolved itself into an order to the fleet assembled at Chester to sail around the North-Welsh coast, & inflict as much damage

67·10 swynas. *cp.* dŵr swyn, *holy water.* [as possible. Ll. 639.

67·12 Gwrthriv Gwas Traeth, gwenwyn a wnaeth—gweith gwythloned. Gwanat dy'lan, adwythig lan, dreisyn yn hydrweð. Torv Iwerðon, a thorv Vanaw, dy'daw Ogleð. *The hostile force of the Comes Litoris roused discontent—the fruit of evil passion. The coastline was pierced, and the harassed sea-board pillaged ruthlessly. A crew from Ireland and a crew from Man set sail to Gogleð, i.e. Chester.* Ll. 639. Correct ii. 140 & 141·10-19.

67·13 gŵythloned. Or. wr. *ð*, but altd. by scribe.

67·14 Iwerðon. Or. writing faint but legible, despite the retracing.

67·15 torv Prydein (B. 319·22-34) yn 'petwareð' : yn peiranneð. *see* B. 350·14-19, and ii. 140·22.

Elegy to Owein Gwyned.

67·18 *ap Urien* does not occur elsewhere in Tal. The *ap* is unintelligible here. Urien might be a gloss on Owein. Cynghaneð and metre make both impossible.

B.T.

- 67·18 *ren* antcpn. of *reid*. Read: *ner*=bp. of Bangor. see Intro. xxiv-v, & n.69·9. *Ren*, i.e. *rēen* is a dissyllable always.
- 67·19 *ae cuð tom clas*. O.G.'s tomb is within Bangor Cathedral.
ð. góðýllit. or. wr. 6; Read: o.
- 67·20 *Tal.* calls O. *the life-blood of poetry*; & *Kynðel* sings:
Am Owein Gwyneð yd gwynant . . .
cár cerdeu cerdorion ramant. M. 151-53.
- 67·21 *escyll*: *estil* > Lat. *hastil-a*, a javelin.
- 67·23 *geveilat*: *Geveilaðc.* *eissylut*: *eissylaut*, a *scr. er.* for *eisorawd*. see ii.125·10. *cp.* 46·7.
- 67·24 *pan laðawd*. *llað*=to *beat, drive hard, to kill*.
- 67·26 ? *read: A·r rhei ni fföynt haeach oed ynwyttach an·bareid, were foolisher derring-dos. cp.* ii.124·16.
- 68·3 *Kyt* as *cronnei mal caled, tho' he hoarded like a skin-flint.*
The Island Dread refers to the conflict between Rhodri, David, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, 1193-97.
- 68·7-9 *y·Menei ðor . . . rewinetor.* For the triumph of Ll'n at the passage of the Menei, and the ruin of David, see Ll. 589 and f.nn.
ð. lleweis win . . . gan vrawd escor. ? a reference to the new year's feast of 1174 (see 33·19; Intro. xxv). David was *uterine* brother to Rhodri. If *Tal.* wrote this poem he was alive in 1197, which is disputable. see n.42·6. The metre is too late for *Tal.*
- 68·9·22 *Tristlawn . . . rhychitor.* Rhodri d. 1195; Gr., abbot of Strata Marcella, d. 1196; Lord Rhys in 1197; and O. Keveliog in 1198. The stanza following points to the *Lord Rhys* as the person meant. *cp.* B. 340. The *adon* of l. 11 is Gr. ap Kynan ap O. G. see n.68·19. *cp.* Hebrew *ādōn*, *Addan*, *Addon* & *Iddo*. Does 'aedon' occur outside this poem? [see ·19.
- 68·11 *gwlad Gwydion*=country between Gwrvei and the Llyvni.
- 68·12 *Gwenwyn, Plague.* In 1197 'bu dirvawr dymhestl o varwol-aeth ar hyt Ynys Prydein . . . ymðangosses Atropos . . . dwywes . . . *wenwynic nerthoed.* B. 339·26-31.
- 68·13 *pennoeth meinoeth*: *beunoeth meinyoeth*, i.e. *meingoeth*. see ii.134. Prof. J.M.J. falls into a strange *er.* here. *Gram.* p.93, v.
- 68·14 *ac euuyd . . . ryd eluinor*: a *ceuyd* . . . *ry·deluī uor*, i.e. *Math* a *genvyð hud-wyr celvyð, ry·delwyn vor, Math perceives crafty enchanters, who bephantom the sea.* *cp.* n.3·1; ii.134·31-39; W.B.97.
- 68·16 for *ac* ? *read yr a maeth-on*=? *lord of husbandry*, not a person. Similarly *govan-on* (= ? *lord of the metal worker*) seems to be another of the *professional* names of the crafty *Gwydion*. *cp.* n.3·2; correct 134 and 135·32.

- 58·19 *cū kyn-* : *cū cyn-* : *cun tyn-aeth wy* = *lord of Din-Oethwy*, (in LL. Wnda psh.) = ? the home of Gr. ap Cynan ap O. G.
 68·24 *y rac bud-was*, for 'rac *bugeil-was*,' *regent*, which John was during Richard's absence in France. cp. *cynweisat*, 34·24.*
 68·26 *ae tu terra* : *ae tīret ta* = *ae direð da*. Correct ii. 136·63.
b. (p)edeir : *y teir morwyn*, *the Fates*. see B. 339·29.
 69·1 *wedy eu cwyn* : *wedy en-cwyn*, *after the allotment* (of life). *ancwyn* in the laws = an *allotment* of provision for private use.
 69·3 *dim gofetra* : *go-fetha*, *nothing that fails*. cp. ii. 136·72.
 69·8 *aedon* : *adon*; see n. 68·9·22. Gr. ap Kynan ap Owein G. 'held Mon,' 1195-1200. see LL. 589.

69·9 *This Elegy to O.G., like that to his son Rhun, is full of difficulties. The metre proves the text to be corrupt.*

The reader shall bear four things in mind: 1. the quarrel of King and Ch. with O.G. over the appointment of a bp. to Bangor; 2. between the Ch. and O.G. over his wife Cristin; 3. the excommunication of O.G. by Canterbury and Rome, and the disregarding of this by the Bangor clergy; 4. O.G.'s offer of help to France against England.

- 69·9 *teryð gwawd*. cp. *taro tant y delyn*; and Greek *plectron*.
b. vedyð. In front of *v* the scr. began an *e*, which was natural after a word ending in *f=v*. [voyage.
 69·10 *dyd rwyðeu*. cp. *Duw yn rhwyð i chi*; *rhwyð-deb iwch*, *bon*
 69·11 Can *Ergrynu*, being intrans., have a pass. form in *-abr*?; the rhyme condemns *cunedav*. ? read: *cyvryngawd cun-eðawg greiseryð*, *the prince-appointed bp. will make intercession*. *cun*, *chief, prince*; *cun-eð* = *his prerogative*; *cun-eð-awg* = *what pertains to his prerogative*. see *List of Elisions*. [to Meir.

- 69·12 *Kaer Weir* : *K. Veir*, i.e. Bangor cathedral, wh. is dedicated
b. achær lliwelyð : *a'cherir lyw elwyð*. cp. *Uyw bydoeð* = *Llewelyn*, M. 212b·39. The *Kair ligualid* of Harl. MS. 3859, fol. 195, is possibly a cpd. of *LI+Gwelyð*, ? *the stream of the Laches*.
Prydyð y Mochnant knew this to be *Chester*. Witness:

Lliwelyð lettawd dy voliant, Llewelyn! P. 166·25.

Lliwelyð will spread wider thy fame, Llewelyn. M. 212a·47.

Here we have a pointed reference to the alliance of Ll'n with the earl of Chester, whose nephew and heir, Ranulf, married the daughter of Ll'n. There was also political co-operation between them; see LL. 657. *Gweryð*, 18·6, is inferentially a variant of *Gwelyð-on* 64·1; see Intro. xvii-xviii; nn. 13·7, 18·6.

- 69·12 *Read*: *Ergrymawð, cywadawð gygygyr*;
cyd gwaneg i ennyn tân tra myr;
He has grown old, and quitted the field of battle;
still, he proceeds to kindle rebellion over seas. Correct ii. 120·6.

B.T.

- 69:13 *an-wan-eg*. The scr. halted between *anwon* and *gwaneg-u*.
 69:14 *ym-hwel gas*, i.e. excommunication. *see* Intro. xxv., n. 69:9.
 69:16 *gŵm*. *see* Fac. If 'gŵmplin' be the right emendation here, the *m.in* explain the telescoping.
 69:17 (Gŵ)is-cant : ys ceneint veirð cywreint gar onŵyð; marw cu nav . . . the skilled bards were wont to celebrate the warrior, but it is the beloved chief that I lament. Cor. ii. 122 & 123:13-14, q.v.
 69:19 *tewðor tewð-un*; reptn. *Read*: *tewðor vu*. *see* ii. 122:15.
 b. (*dyc*)hyfal (*dychhyfun dyfyn*-)veis dyfyn-gleis dychhyfun. We have here a wild example of the scribe's muddling powers. *Read*: *haval beis a dyvn-gleis dychhyfrin*. *see* ii. 122:16. *cp.*
 Llyw bydoeð—lled byd, dŵwn a beis . . M.212b:39.
 69:20 *ymadrawd* : *ymadaw*.
 b. 'cðbedawd' is a bogus form, for 'tuðedaw,' to cover.
 69:21 *ys kynyal cunedaf* for *ys cyrriad*, *cu noðad*, *He was shriven, and lovingly given sanctuary*. *cp.* *Kyrraw B.B.C.81:8*. [122:20.
 69:22 ? *read*: *cyn cwysed yn-hudwed—i wyneb a gadwed*. *cp.* ii.
 69:24 *Dy-chludent ði 'wyr Bryneich*, a gloss on *Arðunwent*, *Mold*. *see*: Intro. xviii; B. 314:11-19.
 69:26 *gŵnebrŵyt*. Hybrid form—might be *ii*, or *u*.
 70:1 *Read*: *Ceinan am ved . . wrangle around the grave*. *cp.* *ym-geryðu ac ymgeinaw = convicia cum castigantibus verbis*. *Hist. Regum Brit.* (Giles) p. 154; B. 184:4. *cp.* also KING JOHN,
 I find the people strangely fantasied;
 Possessed with rumours, full of idle dreams,
 Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. IV. ii. 1. 144.
 No scope of nature . . no customed event
 But they will pluck away his natural cause. III. iv. 1. 154.
 b. *noc adŵyt : no caðŵyt = ni chaðŵyd, worse dastardly there never was*, (lit. 'could not be had').
 70:2:6 *Cunedaf*. No person of this name is known. *Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Kynan* had a son 'Cunedā,' B. 317, but the rhyme demands a final *v* here. *Read*: *vyn cu nav*, i.e. *vyng-hu nav, my beloved lord*. *cp.* *marw cu nav 69:18*. The *cun-eð-avc* of 69:11 accounts for all the *Cunedavs*. *cp.* Intro. xxiv.
 70:3 *avŵrn* : ? *am varwn*, but *see* ii. 122:30.
 70:4 *gŵaot . . a rifaf*. Context suggests: *Gwedwyd veirð Prydein, goriein a gav, ac erchyll yr erwyll a rythav, Prydein's bards are dispatroned, lamentation I find, and fearful the gloom that holds my gaze*. *rifav* : ? *riffav*, a possible form for 'rythav.' *cp.* ii. 122.
 70:6 ? *read*: *Rhyveiðawð . . can gorvyn cyn cymun diweðav he dared . . a hundred combats before his last communion*; or, we may read: *vyng-hu nav*; *see* n. 70:2.

70·7 Rymafei : rynnā/fei = ry'n'ranfei, ranafei, *he divided among us.*

b. edy(r)strābt : eðystrābr, *steeds*. Prof. J. M. J. (Gram. 208·1) classifies eðystrābt & gorwyðābt with the pl. *t*-stems, like pyscabt. But the pl. is eðystrābr, as in A. 5·4. At 36·6 of Tal. *read*: A rith-wys orwyðābr y'ar or-laōr Pryderi lys, *he enchanted horses upon the high ground of Pryderi's court*. 'y'ar' implies a cpd. of 'llawr.' *Gorlawr* aptly describes the site of P.'s court; see n. 36·7; but ? *llog*-(l)awr, i.e. ground within a palisading; cp. *lloc*, a hurdle-pen. The *þ* of *þlagaōt* is antcpn. of *P*(ryderi). eðystrābt, gorwyðābt, *þlagaōt* are, all three, bogus forms. *cor.* ii.62, 63·19.

70·9 o greff(ur) : ? *ogrell*, i.e. hogrell, *a youth*. cp. hogerel, hog-yn, hog-lanc, 'a wiðwn yn oc,' II·25.

70·11 ? *read*: llūðwys veðei gywlad rhag *geu*, *he crushed the owner of a border country because of treachery*. see ii. 122·42.

70·15 *achyfātunc atħal* : cyfātunc tal : cyfc fat cun tal-gōin.

b. gōin. 6 : *b* with metath. = bing, *bench*, A.S. *benc*; W 'meinc.' cp. *tal* being a ðyly, *the top end of the bench he deserves*, A. 12·8.

70·17 In the 12th cy. a clan moved 'bag & baggage' from one district to another. *cp.* Bruts 307·5-7.

70·19-21 These lines bear signs of being corrupted under the influence of the Geoffrey cult, which over-whelmed Kymric traditions early in the xiiiith cy. plo : blo = bro is a survival, and tir a gloss on it. ? *read*:

Seith o *hil* Rodri ðyrchavysid
Anarawd, Idwal Voel, a *Meurig*;
Idwal a Iago o vro Brydyn;
Cynan a Griffyð dyfsei ar hyn.

'Seven have been raised from the race of Rhodri—Anarawd, Idwal Voel, and Meurig; Idwal and Iago from the region of Prydyn; Cynan and Griffith came after these.' Thus restored we have sense, good history, and the true ancestry of the 'seventh' = Gr. ap Kynan, of whose time the poet sings. The above lines are not in ii. 150, as I failed to twig their meaning in time.

70·22 (dy)deruyd : tyrvid hyd vala-on. The *Penryn Blataon* of B. 292·24 is the peninsula of *Wirral*, wh. is in Gogleð = the earldom of Chester. Blataon is possibly a scr. er. for bala-on, *the outflows of Dee and Mersey*.

70·22 Order of words transposed; *read*: ymðeithig vyð i hælion = Gr. ap Kynan & Kadwgan ap Bleðyn who fled to Ireland. B. 273·5.

70·23 llūðedig *eu havwyn* = a gloss for *marchogion*. see ii. 150·8.

70·24 (gwlad . . .) collawd gymyrreð o *estrig lyvred* y pennaeth weison (Kymry . . .) *will lose its status from the run-away cowardice of the young princes*. B. 273. rygyst-lyneð = *alliance*, but ? *rygyst-lyneð*, metath. for *ystryg* = *estrig lyvred*. *cp.* ii. 150·11.

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- 70·26 *Llyminawg*, scr. er. for *Lleinawg*, north of Beaumaris.
- 71·1-6 refer to the incursion of the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury into Anglesey in 1098. Hugh, the proud, lands at Aber Lleinog and penetrates Mon. Magnus arrives suddenly out of the sea-mists, and kills Hugh. The Anglo-French retire, and Gr. ap K. returns. see B. 273, and the Chroniclers.
- 71·3 refers to Magnus, and should come after l. 4.
- 71·6 ? read: *Marthawd uchel ben, the Hammering, or Fall of the High Chief*, i.e. Hubert de Burgh.
There is no excuse for turning the adj. *uthyr*, mod. *uthr*, into the romantic *Uthyr* or *Uther*, much less for adding *dragon* to pen. App., 'uthyr' is an er. for *uchel*, the adj. *wh.* denotes all high officers of state. Correct title, ii. 144 and 145. The poem was app. wr. in 1233, after the revolt (trydar, l. 7) of Ll'n. The influence of the *Mabinogi* is traceable throughout.
- 71·7 ? Read: *Myvi vum yn Iliaws trydar, I was in many a tumult.*
- 71·7-11 *ni pheidwn rhag Ilu heb wyar, I could not desist without (a taste of) the blood of the opposing host.* *rac*=against, as well as before. 'deu lu.' cp. B. 363·33.
- 71·10 *a'm rhithwy, dodwy yng'hawell, he, who will enchant me, will place me in a creel.* ii. 144·6. cp. *Hanes Taliesin*, p. 265.
- 71·12-15 (. . . vy a)chlessur : cyfessur . . . (I defended) *reasonably the friends of the hated lord on his evanishment.* *cas nur* is *William de Breos* (Junior). This 'scion of a hated stock,' was hanged by Llewelyn, who remained friendly with the Breos family. B. 365·25; Ll. 670-671.
- 71·14 *Gwythur* led *Creiðylad* to his home, but Gwynn ran away with her, W.B. 496. *Gwythur*=*Llewelyn* who married Joan, with whom W. de Breos intrigued in 1230.
- 71·14 Read: *cleðyval hydr rhag maer Cawr-nur, daring the fight against the steward of the puissant lord.* *Maer*=Hubert de Burgh, the justiciar of Henry iii., who is the *Cawr-nur* of our text. Ll'n swept over South Wales and did as depicted in ll. 16-18. see B. 365-366; Ll. 672-674.
- 71·19 *in prose*=*Myvi a roðeis gleðyvawd i Henben, y gorvawr gynghallen, I administered a blow to the old chief, the High Counsellor*, i.e. Hubert de Burgh, who was deprived of power in 1231, and of the office of justiciar in 1232. Dicty. N.B. see nn. 72·1·4.
- 71·20-22 Based on W.B. 90-91.
- 71·23 Read: *Midwyv varð moladwy, cywreint, gân am vraenat eryr gwytheint: see ii. 147·26·27. Gwydion a'i deubu, yng Him neint, ban ymbyrth yr hawch, ym'hylgeint, ar gig pŵdr syrth rhwng dwy-geinc. Dringaw i nev ys ev vy hwant, mal eryr, rhag ovn am'heirant.*

Gwydion came to him in the ravines of Cim where the sow, at dawn, was feeding on the rotted flesh falling atween the branches. To ascend to heaven like an eagle is my desire for fear of falling into decay—a ref. to the fall of Hubert de Burgh. see n. 71·19. Correct ii. 146 and 147·27-33.

Avagddu is a syll. too long. The W. B. version has Gwydion. ygym-eint=yng·Him(n)eint. Pont y Cim spans the Llyvni within a short distance of the Clynog-Carnarvon road; Cim farm borders the stream. 'Llain yr Hwch,' a field-name on Eithinog Wen, lies on the right hand of the lane leading from Pont y Cim towards Bryn Gwydion.

72·2 Wyv barð, ac wyv telynawr; wyv pibyð, ac wyv crythawr
ar seith ugein cerðawr ði·r gorvawr gynghallenn;
I galchvri ði·vreinad—Du escyll ledeinad.

I am a bard and a harpist, a piper and crowder—(I am better) than the seven score minstrels of the High Counsellor. He is shorn of his great glory. The wings of doom are spread. With Cynghall-en cp. cynghellaur (B.L.D. 120·10), & the vernacular call hen. William of Longchamp, bp. of Ely & justiciar ostentatiously 'kep a band of minstrels.' Y.P. p. 115. I find no such record of other chancellors. see nn. 71·19, 72·4. D.N.B.

72·4 Read: Y peir ðy·verwad verwy ðewindab
ar vlaen vyn·havawd i draethu marhawd. Correct ii. 146·37-38.
May the cauldron that was boiled so long concoct witchery on the tip of my tongue to declare the fall. see ii. 147·37-40. dyvab, antcpn. of dyveirdnat : dyve·r·uat. dy veir reptn. of dyveirdnat. Hubert was not dead but fallen, so that marwnat lacks both fact and rhyme.

72·9 deu- metath. for due- for d(a)ðelwch, (e)luch amhad.

72·10 pleit metath. for pel'it : perit=peryð. am gaer=angaðr.
b. gaer. Kaer yn ehaer. reptns. Read: roed yn efaðr.

72·11 order of words confused. see ii. 148·7; cp. B. 356.

72·12 am gyffrei. metath. & er. for am·gryffei, hastened on all sides.
b. oðuch lleeu : oðuch lly(r)eu en llestreu llad, above, i.e. beyond the tidal reaches.

72·14 am·Hanogan, a metath. of aþ Manogan. aþ M—often becomes am·H— as am·Heurig, am·Horgan, etc.

72·15 Ynys vel Veð. antcpn. read 'vei.' Some such scr. er. is the source of the 'Ynys vel' in the Triadic xiiith cy. compilations, and in the later versions of the Bruts.

72·17-20 Pymþ pennaeth = 1. William i.; 2. William ii.; 3. Henry i.; 4. Stephen; 5. Henry ii.; 6. ryveð ri = Henry, eldest son of Henry ii.; 7. Richard; 8. John = Linx.

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- 72·19 ? *read*: i weryd dros li, *his grave beyond the sea*. Richard's body was buried at Font-Evraud; his heart at Rouen.
- 72·20 *linx* has been interpreted as 'llin deg' as if *x* could represent *teg* in a mutated form! The numeral is *x*. *x* without the stop after it, is *x* and nothing else. By *linx* is meant John—an impression of his seal shows a *leopard*, a fit symbol of his character.
- 72·21-22 Gynt waeð o'i drengi: *Ireland will rend the air after his death and Eryri's answering shout will hardly be hushed.*
 Yd lavar Eryri—*death and Eryri's answering*
 anhawð i dewi. *shout will hardly be hushed.*
 Iolwn Eloï *Let us beseech the Lord,*
 pan vom ðan geli *when here beneath the sky,*
 aðev nev ði·m·bi. *that the heaven-home be ours.*
- venni : uenni = ? trengi. Galwawr Eryri = *Eryri will be called.*
 Galwawt ar Eryri = *will call unto Eryri.* glywawr ar E., i.e. The gentle shout *will be heard on Eryri.* 'carreg lavar' = echo, the meaning app. implied here. gan : ðan geli, *sub Jove.*
 ði·m·bi = ði·n, *to us*, the infixed pro. *n* becomes *m* before *b*.
 Lines 21-22 were crowded out of ii. 148 to preserve the symmetry of p. 150.
- 72·25 Kaffael : cael yn g., *receiving (back) our hostages.*
- 72·26 dybyðant. cp. 74·13·19 ? *read*: dychwelant cyvrysseð
 deðvon. see B. 271·18-24; 273·15-22.
- 73·1 deu gun luyðant = Gr. ap Kynan, and Kadwgan ap Bleðyn.
- 73·3 *Keredigyawon* is a gloss on Kad. ap Bleðyn's territory.
ma-on = land lords, or holders of territory.
- 73·4 wyr ryn for ? gryn wyr, *a good many men*, but see ii. 152·10.
- 73·5 *avon*, a gloss on Teivi. The antithesis of *tróm* is *llon*, in allusion to the feasting on the Teivi. B. 281·19.
- 73·6 gwnant aer ar vrys am lys Lonion = the *Kenarth bychan* of B. 281, wherefrom O. ap Kadwgan abducted Nest. Lonion = old parish of St. Mary, of wh. *Pem. Dock* is a part. It extends from the Ferry to the old castle of Pembroke, the site of which would be aptly described by 'Cenarth bychan.' Mr. Phillimore favours Penar, a short distance down the Pem. river. see n. 38·11.
- 73·6 ? *read*: geu ni's edewis yn oscorðion, *the false one did not leave as champions.* . . .
- 73·9 *Read*: Ban ðyvu Gadwgawn dros eigawn i Bowys,
 athrewnwys anneð yn arð Verion
When Kadwgan came by sea (to Powys) he arranged a home in hilly Merion. cp. *man-gre* B. 284·14. 'Iwerdon' is a gloss on 'eigawn.' cp. Kadwgawn ac Owein a ffoassant i Aber Dyvi, [mywn] llong a oed yn [Aber Teivi], a dathoed o Iwerdon ychydic kyn no hynny, a chynnewit yndi. B. 283·28; Mostyn MS. 116. Kadwgan did not go to Ireland at all at this time, and Owein did not go directly. B. 284·25.

- 73:10 Keiz- : Keissyadon = Ithel, Madawg & Uchtryd. B.282:4.
 73:11 *marchawc* = Gerald Ystiwert. B.283:20. *llion* : lLonyon, l.6.
 73:12 Idwal : Ithel ap Ririd. an-wynn-ion, *un-blessed, guilty*.
 73:13 *pel'vre*. cyngthaneð demands pell-en. *cp.* n.63:3.
 73:14 y gath vreith = *leopard*. Cath vreith, c. penvrith, c. paluc—all three = *leopard*. "Pale, a term in heraldry, O.F. *pal*, means a *stripe*; paluc may be derived from this." Q.
 b. anghyvieithon, *foreigners*, i.e. all who could not speak Welsh. My compositor insisted on 'anghyvreithlon' in li. 152:25.
 73:24 gywchavael : ? dyrch-, or arych-avael.
 74:1 ? read: y gwr ae crewys, *ev garuys* a wnaeth.
 74:3:5 Read: *Duw culwyð . . . Duw dovyð*.
 74:7 uðu naðu = older forms of uðunt, o naðunt. *cp.* B.B.C. n.49-50.
 74:8 eissydyð : eisillyð, *offspring*. *cp.* 71:22.
 74:10 read: a alwav pop tyð, *every day*.
 74:20 o rana(n)t o niant. *metath.* for o ranat nouiant, for o rñnat noviant (500 ships) by enchantment float.
 O vrithwe rhitheð, Out of the varied web of enchantment,
 nid oes ni veðeð. there is nothing you cannot have.
 Lines 20-21 are, it seems, 'old Irish' (Skene, F.A.B. ii. 421). Still they make excellent Welsh. We have reptns. of *b* in *brithoi* . . . *brithi*; and of *i* in *brithi* . . . *brithi*. (b) *rithoi* : *rithet* = *ritheð*.
Nu : *ni*. *Nuedi* : *ni veði*, *older veðyð*, 2 sing. pres. Indicative. (With *veðeð*, *cp.* *bucheð* and *buchyð*, *Powysseð* and *Powysyð*).
Brithanhai (reptn.) for *Brithon-i*. *cp.* Mon-i 75:4; *sync(h)edi-edi*, *metath.* for *yseudic eidi*. *euroi* spelt backwards = *ioruc*, a South Walian gloss on *eidi* = *ivy*. The *Bachanals* ate *ivy*, and their inspired fury was, by some, believed to be due to the exciting and intoxicating properties of the plant. *Golden Bough*. vol. i. p. 135.
 74:23 a'r weryt, i.e. a ry-werid *kwmpei*, *he, who would have been delivered, fell* = Hugh of Montgomery. Correct ii. 176 & 177:26. 'cwmpo' is the living form of the Dicty. 'cwypaw.'
 74:23 *gwaed hir rac Gorman*. app. an allusion to the *alleluiatic cry* at Maes Garmon, near Mold.
 74:24 a chynan = ? ach, or ap Cynan, but see ii. 176:30.
 74:26 Read: Geir wybr gerð ðovyð, *the firmament chants the canticles of the Lord*. The marks " indicate transposition of the words.
 75:1 eil echwyð, *fosterling of the West*, i.e. the Irish-bred Gr. ap Kynan. see n.76:6. *cp.* O. Ir. *ail* 'esca'; Lat. *al-ere*, to nourish. "If *eil* bears the meaning you assign to it, it is prob. a genuine Celtic word. *cp.* Ir. *alim I foster*; Ir. *altram*, *rearing*; Ir. *altru*, *foster-father* = O.W. *altraw*." Q.

B.T.

- 75·2 ? *read*: Ban *vyð* beu'n llawn llyr, Brython a'r gyrchir.
When the tide fills the bay, the Brython will be attacked.
 beu, a bay, > F. baie; L. L. baia. *cp.* peues, a country, < F. pays;
 Lat. pagus. Correct ii. 176 and 177·39-40.
- 75·6 *pedeir* ieith, *i.e.* Saxon, French, Irish, Welsh.
b. ? *read*: Dyvi ði vuwch vreith a wnaho gwyn-eith. *There*
will come against the brindled cow (= French; cp. bið n. 39·14).
one who will work 'deliverance,' (? 'havoc'). Having regard to
 the way Hugh *the proud* and his men met their end *havoc*, *slaughter*
 would suit the meaning of *gwyn-eith*. *cp.* nn. 1·28, 42·9, 56·24.
- 75·7 *Translate: That which will low at dawn will seethe at eve.*
What will be boiled on land will be eaten at sea. ii. 179·53-56.
Read: Ar dir verwhitor ar vor yssitor. ii. 178·55-56.
- 75·10 Magnus departed suddenly of his own accord. B. 273·19.
- 75·11 *venhiyt* : *v enmyt*, metath. for (*e*)*u mynet*, with reference to
 the departure of the Anglo-French element in Mon. In *venhiyt*
 the second limb of *h* and the *i* are wr. over an erasure.
b. *dragwynawl* : *dragwyðawl*, *for ever*. Correct ii. 178·62.
- 75·12-14 These lines refer to King Rich.'s imprisonment in Austria.
tynghettor : *tynghitōr*. *see* n. 75·19.
- 75·19 *Creuðyn* = the country under & behind lLan Dudno. Ordericus
 Vitalis places the great battle of 1098 near Deganwy, and tells us how, after
 strange ships had been seen, the two earls summoned forces from all places.
 Gwynvnydd is in Montgomery, and Long Mynd in Shropshire, both being
 in the province of Hugh of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.
b. *Kymry* . . . *Kymry*. Both instances are inconsistent with history,
 and metrically inadmissible. The *Gwyðyl* rattled over to
 the forces opposed to the Kymry. On Prydyn *see* Intro. *xx*.
- 75·20·22 *Dyged-awr* . . *dyget-awr* 10·16·23, a questionable form.
Dyged = 3 s. Imper.; *dygawr*, 3 s. fut. Ind. Pass.; *dygitawr*, Pass.
(absolute form); *Dug-ed*, -id, -ad, 3 s. pret. Pass. *read*: *dyðu-*
gid, had been brought. Cor. ii. 180. *see* Ordericus *V. s. Ao.* 1098.
- 75·21 *echlur*, metath. for *lechur* : *lechu(e)t* = (Ar)llechweð.
 -*lur cas -lur cas lyn*—such errors make one believe that the
 scr. must have been drunk at times.
- 75·24 ? *read*: *y-myned* *moryd* *seithin*, *while sailing the straits they*
keep shooting. 3 pl. in -*in-t* are fut. Ind. *see* n. 77·11.
- 75·26 *Arawd* *heb glywed o nebawd ðyn*—*na mynawg, nac arwawg,*
un mehyn, without any man whatsoever hearing 'service'—nor
prince, nor soldier of any place. *cp. oratio periculosa* of an old
 Missal, used for the dying. *Mynawg.* *cp. O.W. minn* "bor-
 rowed from Ir. *mind*, a diadem." Q. Cancel ii. 180·93-94.

- 76·5 *darlleawr*, metath. for *daer llawr* : *daer ffawt*, *earth's lot*.
- 76·6 *rufein*, metath. for *ruef in* = *rwyv yng Wyned*, i.e. Gr. ap K., who was not a Brython born, but 'a Brython by descent,'—a fostering of the West. *see* n. 75·1.
- 76·10 *Byrhawr brehyrion*, i.e. Hugh of Chester, and H. of Mont.
- 76·14 '*ymarwar llud mabz*' wr. in margin by lr. hand.
- 76·15 *rom-a-ni car* : *roiū a ui* = *rhwyv a vi gâr*.
- 76·17 *gŵatlin*. Or. wr. *t*. [rect ii. 182·10.
- 76·21 *lluch a llachar* : *llu ca(dr) llachar*. a·r, i.e. a ry·wyneb. Cor.
- 76·22 *dy dra noneu* : ? *ry'drauodeu*, i.e. *rhy'dravodeu*, *great troubles*. But cp. *dy dra* Havren and *ty uch H.*, 78·2·7 ; ii. 182.
- 76·23 *yg*. Or. wr. *n*.
- 76·24 ? *read*: *gaeav llym gŵyd llyryð lywid longeu*. cp. ii. 184·14.
- 77·3 *Keissut* : *Keisir*. *cystūð* > Lat. *custōd-ia*, '*persons in confinement*,' *hostages*. *Kystud* was or. wr. *Kystuð*.
- 77·5 o *glod lathr leu*, of *shining bright fame*. The 'lathr gleu' of ii. 184·23 is a bit of sub-editing in the composing room, and is typical of the universal tendency to repton. *clod*, *or. f.*, as here, is often *m*.
- 77·6 *dyðyrcavwy d-reic* : *dyðyrcavwyd torch* = *standard*, i.e. the thing rolled up. cp. '*torchi llewys*.' *dreic* . . *parth* lack assonance.
- 77·7 *yn (dyð = antcpn. of) dyf ieu* : *ym·dyffineu* (i.e. *am·dïffynai*) a bungled gloss on '*am i veu*,' for *his own*. The reference is to Gr. ap Rys on his return from Ireland in 1113. B. 294 ; Ll. 433.
- 77·8 *hael*. *see* nn. 9·7 ; 19·2. *llwy*, metath. for *llyw*. *Read* : *llyw byrr tew llydan i weð = Henry i.*, who will rule, *llyð*, *Hyd ban vo mab seith weith yng Wyned*.
- '*i ri*' is a gloss indicating O.G., who had seven sons ; 1. Rhun ; 2. Hywel ; 3. Iorwerth ; 4. Maelgwn ; 5. David ; 6. Rhodri ; 7. Cynan.
- 77·10 *t-rydar* (repton.) for *rydar* : *ryvat = ryvað* ; *ryveð*, wh. refers to Henry's *strange* death, following on the eating of lampreys.
- 77·10 *Rhi'n Reding eiðun ðu·hun dudweð*. *see* ii. 185·31.
The King at Reading desires a sleeping ground. Cor. 184·31.
- 77·11 ? *read*: *a*. *Eingl dreisynt ar dy·hynt o alltudeð* ;
b. *Eingl dreisant ðan ðeuant o alltudeð* ;
a. *llithrant trwy vor-gleis a·u heisilleð*.
b. *trwy voryd rhy lithrid eisilleð*.
- Mor(gleis)* has no authority except the rhyme to support it. *Moryd* is supposed to be the Welsh name of the English Channel. If that be so, *Moryd* also = *Menei Straits*. *See* n. 75·24. *Moryd* is often spelt '*Morud*,' the *y* being affected by long *o*, as it is by long *ū* in *dū·hun* (77·10) for *dūhun*, the sleep of death. *See* n. 41·22.

B.T.

- 77·13 Ifaw y draig a diffreid bobl Vrython. ii. 184.
 Pen lluyð, perchid lurigogion: 36
 Dwn darogenin dewin drywon,
 pebyllawnt ar Dren a Tharanhon:
 Gorlethant *Allmyn* or ðyvyn Von—
 pell *attreg eu* debed Iwerðon. 40
 Teg ffaw ðiffygiaw Kesarogion,
 a dystan ang'haran ðelw d'heð—
 go'gwn y perin erwin *drineð*. 43
 The fame of the dragon will defend the Brython people:
 The invading chief will respect their mailed warriors
 who, the sacred druids confidently prophesy, 38
 will pitch their tents on the Tern and Taranhon;
 and also overwhelm *the Northmen* who ever frequent
 Mon—long deferred their departure to Ireland. 40
 Glorious the report of the failure of the King's men,
 who protest that they hate the mere image of strife;
 (but) they will, I suspect, carry on very fierce warfare. 43
 darogenint . . . perint, 3 pl. fut. Ind.

77·20 ?read: Yng'heiryð alltir, yn'armetheð,
 drwyr gaeav celynt; yn lleudireð
 cyvlenwynt aesawr; yn llawr ?Gogleð
 dy'gynniv gwaladr ar ior Gwyneð.

*In the Caers of a strange land, in a state of preparedness, they will
 shelter for the winter: in the cultivated parts they will load their
 shields; in the ? Gogleð country our leader will make war on the
 lord of Gwyned.*

ycheiric: yg'heirit = yng'heiryð, pl. of Caer. *cp.* Tre'r Ceiri(ð).
 Kelenic, repton. ?read: Kelynt. aesawr, shields, were used for
 carrying things. *cp.* Yvain carrying his lion on his shield: 'Pan
 porte tot estandu, Dedanz l'anvers de son *escu*. ll. 4659-60.
 (Foerster).

- 77·25 ?read: Gwelir ar'debed *cedel* Vrychwyn, i.e. Flemings.
 rhag saetheu a bereu 'arwyr gwyn,' 'heroes of war.'
 Gelwhitor d'ar vor—gwaewawr gryn.
 78·3 wrth-en-edic. ?urðedig P., *the anointed of P., king of destiny*.
cp. ii. 186. Use of Prydein is abnormal; the poem is late.
 78·12 Cylch Prydein y bo, i.e. *wherever in Prydein he may be*.
 78·20 eu henwerys: ?ev waredûys, *he has delivered*.
 79·2 Nyt rys: nit t(ð)ys, i.e. ni'd dwys, ni'd cyvrwys, ni rwy i areith,
neither circumspect nor wise is he who rules not his tongue.
 79·6 grat. Begun as r.

- 79¹⁴ Un yw a synniav, deu yw a deimlav, tri yw a waeðav,
pedwar a welav, a phymp a glywav, hwech a vlassäav,
a seith a aroglav, ac *ev* diweðav.
- 79¹⁹ Rhy-orug Duw vry, y'ar y planedi,
Sol a Feretrius, Mars a Mercurius,
Luna, Saturnus, ar seithved Venus.
- Latin *c* is, in some words, used for the Greek *ς* as 'marca' for
Mars a. *xpc* = *xrs*, *i.e.* Christos, 6²³.
- 79²⁴ Cyntav yssyð oer, a'r eil yssyð oer;
Trydyð yssyð wres, yd o'våg an'lles;
Pedweryð radwys, gwerin a gynnwys;
Pymhed tymherawg, pyrth y vedyssawd.
frigid = 1. arctic; 2. antarctic; 3. torrid; 4-5. N. & S. temperate zones.
- 80³ hyd vrawd *yt* bara. vrodic, possibly *-ic* = antcpn. of *yt*.
- 80⁵ Parhääv hyd ffin . . .
- 80¹⁷ misterin. The *t* is illegible, but *cp.* P. 32²⁴: Gweleis wyr yn
trin a *meirch mysterin*. ? Lat. *mustelin*-us, weasel-colour, *i.e.* bay.
- 80¹⁸ Marchawc . . . ar ðeu wyneb, *the perfidious . . . knight, i.e.*
W. de Breos. *see* n. 71¹³.
- 80¹⁹ *brad llab*. Very faint in MS. Read: 'brad llad.'
- 80²⁰ *Katwaladyr* is not a proper name here (nor in many other
places) but = *kat waladr*, a war lord. Ilwelyn ap Iorwerth is
said to have been born in the castle at Dol wyðelein, *i.e.* yn dol
en Prydein—the 'y doleu Prydein' of our text.
- 80²¹ ? *read*: [ae *aml*]ðc. The *a . . a*, though very faint indeed, were
or. the suggestions of the eye; the *e . . . l* are mental inferences.
nyma : *nywia*, *i.e.* *nywia*. *min(h)eu* : *uini* = *fini* = *ffiniu*.
bydif : *bydiu* : *byð i'n*. (y)marua : *maua*. ? *read*:
ae am/ðg oes moes nywia,
ae ffinieu vyð i'n vadva. *see* ii. 188, 189⁷⁻⁸.
- The rest is clear history. William was *hanged*, hence the 'gwall
grain cleðyvawd.' *see* Bruts 365²⁵.
- The rest of the MS. is missing. *see* p. 81.

Additional Notes.

- aches *approach, entrance, increase, flood-tide* > L. *accessus*. cleir, *clergy, cp.* Ir. *cleir*, prob. bor-
rowed fr. L. *clērus*.
- achwysson. *see* n. 33²⁰. cogóilleu, ? *veiled ones, brides*.
- achubyon, *things seized and saved, salvage* > L. *occupare*. cp. Ir. *cochull* < L. *cucullio*.
- armell, *armlet* > L. *armella*. creiseryð. F. *croisier* confused with
O.F. *crocier*, bearer of a crook.

B.T.

- dëon, *optimates, aristocrats.*
 cp. O. Ir. *deg-, dag-*,
 W. *da* 'bonum.'
- echwyð *sundown, West* > L.
excēdere, to withdraw.
- eil, *fosterling.* see n. 75·1.
- eisywyd, *poverty*, > L. *exiguitas.*
- ellein *choice* > L. *eligend-*
escyll : *estil.* see n. 67·21.
- eurbiben = L. *orpimentum.*
- ffel-*etc.* cp. Lat. *acies.*
- flet *domicile*, Br. *flet*, > O.E.
flett, *abode.*
- ffraeth, *violated* > L. *fractus.*
- gwenerawl. see n. 18·19.
- Pendevig (**genno-tam-iko-*, *der. of genno-tamo-*, W. *penhav*),
king, as in 'Cantrev Pen *wed-ig*' = 'cyvoeth y brenhin (B. 348).
 Pen-*wed-ig*, like Breton Pin-*vid-ik*, is a metath. of Pen-*dev-ig.*
 Sir John Rhys (C.F., p. 504), Mr. Egerton Phillimore (Pem. iii.
 485), and Prof. Lloyd (257), supported by his astounding n. 166,
 have 'Penweðig'! But see B. M. MS. 14869, fol. 101 a-b = M. 192b.
 Dy'gychwyn gennad vawrrydic doryf
 y dervyn Keredic . . .
 dywed y down benwedic. P. 151·28.
 Dos o benwedic boen ouyt gennad
 gan yth wna Kewilyt . . .
 dywed y down veirionyt.
- Here the δ in ouyt, Kewilyt, Meirionyt is written 't,' whereas we have
 'd' in Penwedic, i.e. 'tervyn Keredic'-ya6n, on the Dyvi.
- plawð, bor. fr. L. *plaudit.*
- plawr, bor. fr. L. *plōrat.*
- plwyv, *people* > L. *pleb-*
pos-veirð. cp. Med. L. *possē.*
- rechtr > L. *rector-*
se. see n. 42·3.
- Seith Pedyr = Sancti Petri.
- ser(w), *slave*, > L. *servus.*
- gwiw, *living*, L. *vivus.*
- gwyliadur > L. *vigilatōr-*
gwynnyeith. see nn. 1·28, 42·9, 56·24
- henur. cp. L. *seniōr*—
 llyvrawr > L. *Librārius.*
- ma, mei. see n. 65·11.
- māon. see n. 73·3. [um.]
- melyn-awr, *yellow gold* > L. *aur-*
merin, marine, > L. *marinus.*
- misterin. see n. 80·17.
- mug, *lovs*, bor. fr. L. *mugit.*
- newic > L. *novīcus.*
- ogyrwen = ogrwen (metath. of
 or-gwen), ? bor. from O.F.
orguene, lyre. see nn. 35·4.

A LIST OF SCRIBAL ERRORS.

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It would be easy to add examples from other MSS., but without a large selection of Facsimiles, and close application on the part of the student there could be no real insight into paleography. Still it may help to call attention to certain letters. Take the recurring confusion between c. t. r., or between -auc, -aur, -ant, and observe that c. has a doublet k., a mutated form g., and is used for the Greek s; while t., in turn, represents t. d. ð., and after n. becomes h. or n. under the accent. We have seen that k. g. r. d. ð. h. n. have been confused, though in form so dissimilar. The explanation is this—the archetypal c. t. r. have been misread by the copyist, hence the confusion. Things that are like one another are not always the same. It is therefore necessary, before attempting emendation, to ascertain the date of the composition of a text, and the date of the MS. copy thereof. Then, strict regard must be paid to changes in hand-writing within the period intervening. The student must be warned that rules applicable to one period may be inapplicable, not to say misleading in another period. Still the general lesson of the examples given on pages 130-38 may be enforced by the following differences in two MSS. of Brut y Tywysogion.

<i>Mostyn MS.</i> 116	<i>Red Book Copy</i>		
Ac y chedych6yt	y cLefych6yt 262·18	Ma6d6y	Mada6c 303·19
=yr he8ych6yt		Sulhaern	Trahaearn 306·29
CHad6yt	CLad6yt 333·33	Katwalla6n	Kadwga6n 308·26
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ei9oHaf	ei9oLaf 287·9	y prydyd goreu	y Trydyd g. 320·5
murTARCH	m6rCHATH 284·28	wyDua	wyLua 322·11
kyTHroes	cyFFroes 264·19	moB	moD 325·8
SuLyen	Sufyen 270·21	allwed	a llabed 342·27
a chyfadnabot	a chyfaduab 298·7	b6rDeiffait	b6rceiffait 378·25
		urdaffa6L	urdaffa6S 284·7

Other well-known examples in the Bruts are Ridit : Ririt ; Eilad : Eilav ; Kryn Onnen : Bryn Onnen (see An. Camb. and Pen. MS. 20, p. 69) ; kymwt Alech : Alet ; k. wknan : wrikham : ? wrihtesham = Wrexham ; o anuoc Du6 : o anuoð Duw. In the *Annales Cambrie* we have Caradarn : Traharn ; Celli Darnauc : Celli Carnant ; Diu Sul in Mon : Din Sului in Mon ; Hiradus : Hiraduc ; Languin : Langum ; Lon(d)oni(am) : Lonion ; Mei-ce-ren : Mei-ce-cen = Meicen ; Nant in mer : Nant Nimer ; and Pencon : Pen Coit. The 'Brittanic' name of 'insula Tanet' is said to be 'ruo ihm,' vel 'ruo ichin,' etc. (see f. nn. 1 and 3, pp. vii., viii.) This looks like a typical blunder for 'uor rinn,' i.e. *Inis Wor-rinn*, a compound of guor & rinn, *the island above the Foreland*, the North Foreland being directly below Thanet. *cp.* 'Gwar-coed,' Guor, guar = *nape* of neck.

The type of mistakes shewn on pages 140-44 are common.

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A glance at the following instances, culled from the columns of *The Times*, *The Manchester Guardian*, *Daily News*, etc., should bring home to the students of the *Taliesin* text that the errors of the scribe are, in most respects, typical of those made by us to-day.

ANTICIPATION—Do not *dicer* numerically : differ . . . He started to should *wILDly* : to shout . . . with must *gUSTo* : much . . . now matter how lightly : no . . . bolding maintaining : boldly . . . County Tolstoy : Count . . . *we* writes well : *he* . . . sort Throat : sore.

REPETITIONS—A very fair *furblind* philosophy : *purblind* . . . *tariFF* *ffeform* : reform . . . it just *proves* my statement : *proves* . . . after several *da/s* : days . . . to perceive the contending points of *fiw* : view . . . Terrible Turkish Trout : Rout . . . the artillery were moved along the *vallery* . . . *exaxamination* . . . scenes of jubilation tookj place : jubilation took . . . *quiute* : quite.

METATHESIS—*naswer* : answer . . . Rev J. P. declined to *sing* the Ulster covenant : sign . . . I *asy* : I say . . . *orfm* : form . . . *hmi* : him . . . *insipred* . . . a *crago* of rice : cargo . . . I *eman* : I mean . . . *owrking* : working . . . Russian *ptarols* : patrols.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL ODDITIES—H.M. Government *raving* decide *dto* : having decided to . . . German *untrutes* : untruths . . . the Germans having mobilized their *War Lord* : *Landwehr* . . . *Srince* William : *Prince* . . . *pauteau* : plateau . . . *Labyriuth* : Labyrinth . . . *amtlgamation* and *amalgmtation* : amalgamation . . . *Btla* College : Bala . . . *prurient* . . . *heltered* : sheltered . . . the solos and *shoruses* : choruses . . . caused severe *dames* : damages . . . he was *drapped* out : dragged out . . . a *desolute* interval : desolate . . . 'he held the broad cast views' . . . He is using *hi* artillery *smore sparingly* : his artillery more sparingly . . . *wat rtight* : water-tight . . . John Wesley at 8o found *punching* a healthy exercise at 5 a.m. : *preaching*.

When we find grotesque mistakes of this kind in the newspapers we use our common sense, and correct them by the context. Why should we not do the same with the *Taliesin* Scribal Errors? Why should we not seek for the right word in the right place—not merely a right form of some wrong word, like 'raving,' 'punching,' 'dames,' and 'Trout' in the above instances. By ignoring history, sense, and context we drag the poet down to the level of our own perversity and ignorance; then, full of our own conceit, we blame *Taliesin*!

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* The entries 'celli' to 'kiwdawt' were set up in regular order, but were left out when making up the sheet "because"

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Wherever Prof. Lloyd quotes the original texts, the reference is made to his HISTORY OF WALES, which I hope students will consult

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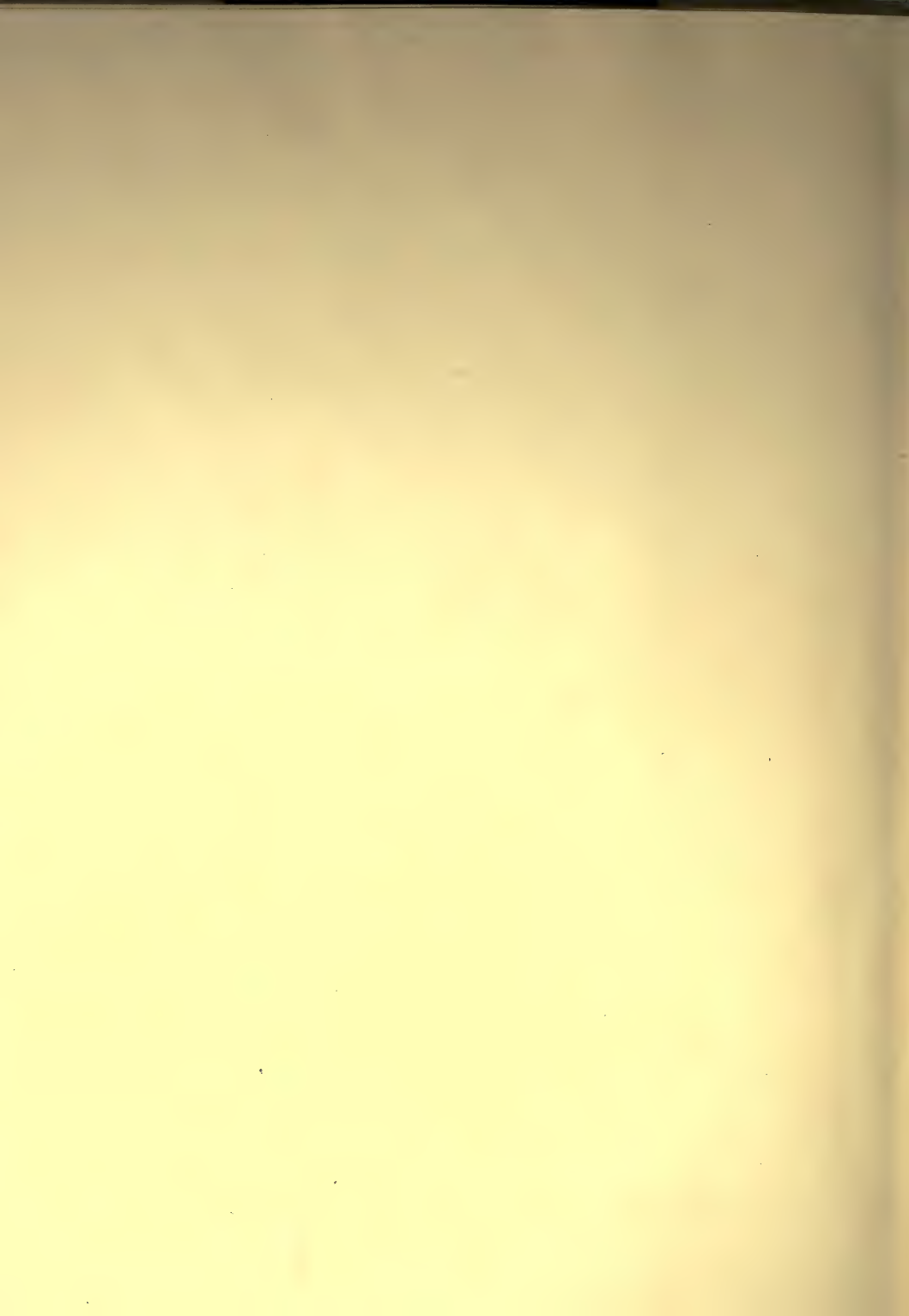
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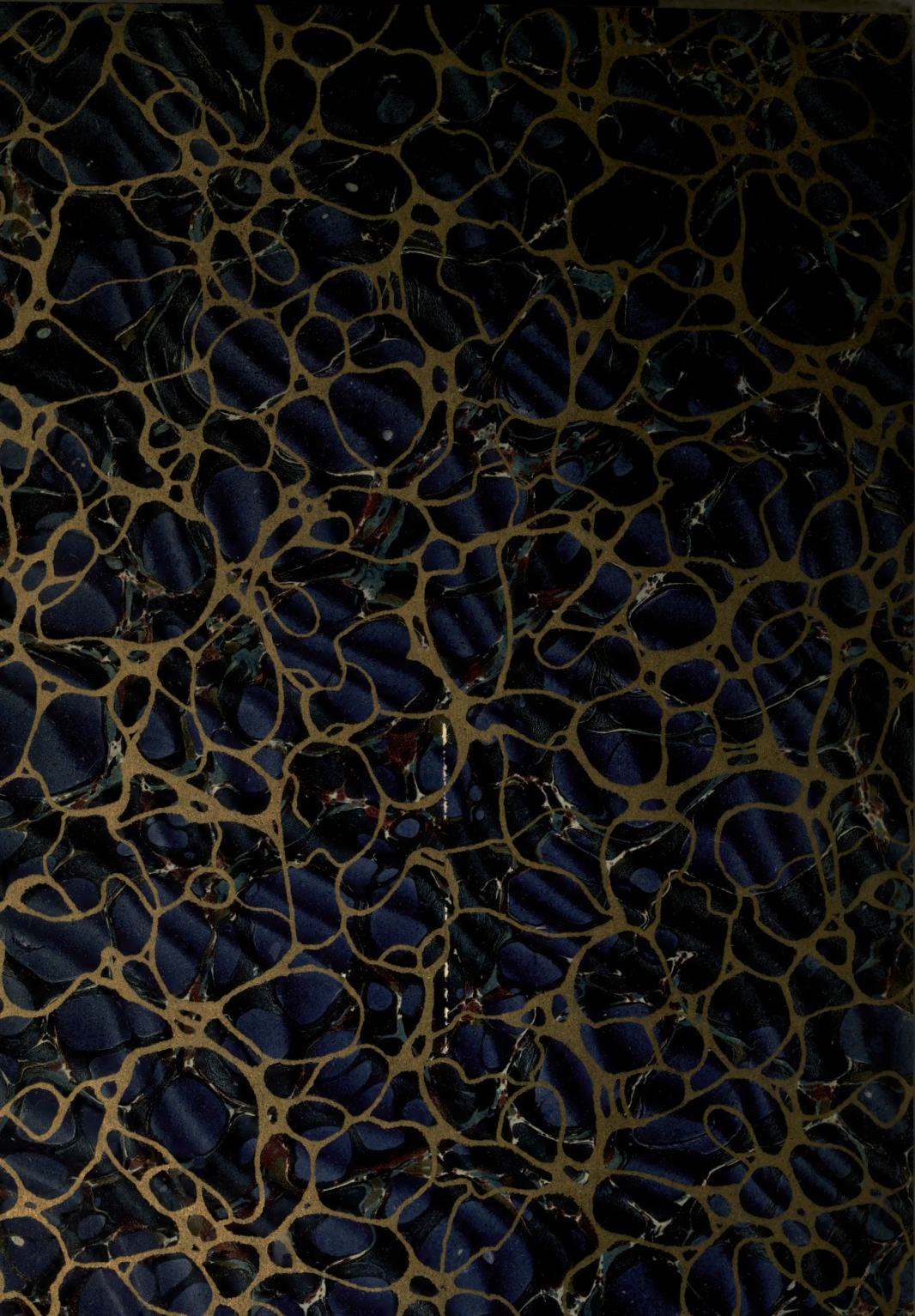
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